THE MIDDLEBURY Campus

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Grant Proposal Stirs Computer Interest

By Erik Schmidt and Dan M. Kahan III

The rejection of a proposal which would have provided Middlebury with $250,000 to be used to expand its computer program, has sparked renewed interest in enhancing Middlebury's computer capabilities.

The Alfred P. Sloan Foundation, which rejected the proposal on Nov. 10, 1982, is a non-profit, philanthropic organization, founded by Alfred P. Sloan, the late chairman of General Motors.

On Mar. 4, 1982, Middlebury and 29 other liberal arts colleges received a $10,000 planning grant and an invitation to compete for one of 10 $250,000 grants offered by the foundation, for the expressed purpose of expanding computer programs and applying mathematical methods to the humanities and social sciences.

Each college was to prepare a proposal outlining a plan to integrate quantitative analysis to liberal arts education. The Sloan Foundation was to judge these proposals in accordance of how well it thought each plan achieved these ends.

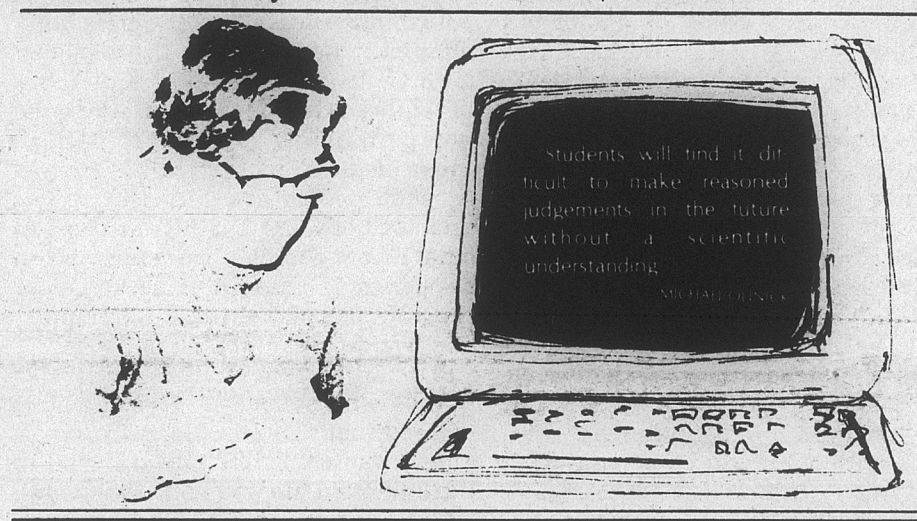
Although the College did not receive the $250,000, it will receive a $25,000 grant from the foundation for submitting its application. Possible uses for this grant include lectures, conferences, visiting professors, and funding for faculty leaves to attend courses on applied mathematics.

"I think we've been had," said Robert Gleason, professor of chemistry and dean of sciences. "We had a damn good proposal and I can't think of any reason why it wasn't accepted." Gleason added, "Just because it was rejected by Sloan, does not mean the proposal is dead."

Gleason and the rest of the Sloan grant planning committee will now resubmit the proposal to the foundation, asking for a partial grant, as well as taking the proposal to private corporations in an appeal for funding. Possibilities include IBM, Digital Equipment, the Rockefeller Foundation, and Ford Motors.

The proposal Middlebury submitted suggested integrating math into non-math fields through the use of a "resource professor." Michael Olinick, professor of mathematics, was to have served as the resource professor for the first three years. Richard Wolfson, professor of physics, was to serve next, and future resource professors were to be named later.

The duty of the resource professor is to attend classes in a given humanities or social science course, at the invitation of the course's instructor, as an "exceptional student." By doing the same work as any other student, the resource professor would be able to devise ways in which to integrate math and quantitative methods into the course, and then suggest them to the professor of the course. Students would in this way be exposed to a greater understanding of the subject matter.



Members of the planning committee who prepared the College's proposal included Bruce Peterson, professor of math; Martin Copeland, assistant professor of chemistry and assistant director of academic computing; Michele LaRusch, assistant professor of philosophy; Michael Claudon, professor of economics; William Glassley, assistant professor of geology; Gleason, and Olinick.

The experiences of the College in preparing and evaluating the proposals prepared by the planning committee, raise a series of academic issues which transcended the logistics of the proposals themselves. The issues touched on the value of computers and applied mathematics in the humanities and social sciences, the actual definition of a liberal arts education, and, to some degree, territorial tensions within the College.

An essay entitled "The New Liberal Arts," by Stephen White, director of special projects for the Sloan Foundation, served as the rationale behind the Sloan grant offer. The thesis of White's essay was that "the goal of a liberal education (is) to provide an acquaintance with the culture in which it is embedded."

Consequently, according to White, a liberal arts education must "evolve" with the changes in society, to prepare students to survive in, and contribute to, society. White maintains that it is now crucial that "analytical skills," and "technological literacy" be incorporated into the liberal arts curriculum. He characterized attempts to do so by liberal arts institutions so far, as "lethargic."

"The New Liberal Arts" was met with mixed responses by the College faculty. There was no consensus, even on the planning committee, about the essay. Claudon said, "On the committee, we all wanted to divorce ourselves from 'The New Liberal Arts.'"

Olinick, however, endorsed White's arguments. "We have, at Middlebury,

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Photo by Greg Smith

WRONG AGAIN: Sophomore Andrew Neuman appears to be losing the battle with Time magazine's Machine of the Year.

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FEDERAL REGISTER, vol. 42, November 16, 1977

Photo by Greg Smith

NYU Copyright Suit Raises Questions

By Adam Arkel

A suit filed in December 1982 by several publishers against nine New York University (NYU) professors over alleged copyright abuses, has provoked widespread concern in colleges and universities around the nation. Middlebury is among those concerned about the issue.

The lawsuit brings into question interpretations of the Copyright Act of 1976, which established what is known as the "fair use" doctrine of copyrighted materials. The publishers have accused the NYU professors of photocopying copyrighted materials beyond the limits permitted by "fair use."

Ronald Rucker, head librarian, said, "The problem is interpretation, and a number of questions have not been resolved in court. What generally constitutes 'fair use' has differing interpretations. I think we have tried to be fairly conservative in our interpretation. I feel confident that what we are doing as an institution — as opposed to individual actions, about which I

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Rub-a-Dub-Dub Go Jump in a Tub

By Paul Oyer

Have you been working too hard? Skiing too hard? Do you just need a way to relax? If so, you might want to consider getting into one of the local hot tubs.

Although there are no hot tubs right in Middlebury, Burlington is the home of two such establishments. Each one of these has four hot tubs for your enjoyment. Barton's Hot Tubs, located at 127 1/2 College St. in downtown Burlington advertises "Four unique exotic bathing environments for pleasurable relaxation." Each tub is in a private room and has its own theme. They have a Japanese tub, a jungle tub and as if that's not enough (and by God, don't you think it ought to be?), they also have a surf tub and an art deco tub.

Barton's charges two people $9 for a half hour of relaxation in their 104 degree water. The franchise's manager says that their tubs have been very full, and that the hot tub business is presently very profitable.

The next hot tub palace contacted was Finest Hour, which can be found at 110 S. Champlain St. in Burlington. Finest Hour does not decorate their rooms in exotic ways. Each of their four private tubs is in a wood paneled room with mirrors and plants. When asked about the lack of decoration, the clerk responded, "We're a little classier than Barton's." Thus, these two places seem to be trying to interest different types of customers. Barton's wants to be seen as flashy and exotic, while Finest Hour seeks the basic yet classy look. Finest Hour generally caters to a slightly older clientele.

Other than the atmosphere, there is little difference between the two. Finest Hour (which also keeps its tubs at 104 degrees) charges rates comparable to Barton's. One person can spend half an hour at Finest Hour for $5 ($3 on weekdays between 11 A.M. and 5 P.M.). Finest Hour also claims that business is booming lately.

The only other tub home contacted was Down Home in Stoware Mall, Stowe. Located in the lower village of Stowe, just minutes from the slopes, Down Home has a monopoly on Stowe area hot tubbing. They rely heavily on the apres-ski crowd. Their rates are by the hour ($20 for two people in a private tub and $5 for each additional tubber) for their three tubs. Business is excellent, according to an employee. Besides being full most afternoons and early evenings, they have bus loads of people almost every night from 9-11 P.M.

There are several differences between Down Home and the Burlington establishments. Down Home heats its pools to a revolutionary 102 degrees. The clerk explained that this is because most of the customers are first timers, they aren't used to very hot water. Also, Down Home permits its patrons to leave the tubs, jump in the snow, and return to their relaxing pool. This action, first employed by Swedes in search of active pores, is not allowed at Barton's or Finest Hour. Like Finest Hour, Down Home does not have exotic decorations. "We're just down home," claimed the clerk there.

After getting in touch with the hot tub homes themselves, this reporter sought out Middlebury students nutty enough to have gone to these places, (The Campus budget and a plethora of required George Orwell reading did not permit this reporter to sample these pleasure palaces.) Unfortunately, such people are surprisingly few and far between. Luckily, at the last meal before deadline, one such patron happened to share a table at Lower Proctor with me. Assured anonymity, this female junior spilled her guts.

She had been to Finest Hour at 1:30 A.M. one night last fall. This late hour insured that this was the nutty, crazy kind I was after. She had traveled to Burlington in the wee hours searching for relaxation, only to find Barton's closed. Being innovative, she and her friends found Finest Hour and took a tub for half an hour. She reports that hot tubbing is in fact very relaxing. She says that Finest Hour is very tastefully decorated, and could be romantic. Her group unwound to the music of Spyro Gyra, which she recommends for such occasions.

This hot tub hound had also been to a in nearby Ripton. She said that a really serious hot tub seeker can find a tub in some local man's basement, which he is willing to rent out. Apparently, this man has a carpeted, panelled room with a hot tub, located just off Route 125 near Ripton. More exact information is still unavailable, but readers who are interested can look for the source at Lower Proctor during lunch hours.

She led me to another hot tubber, freshman Jeff Seavey, who is from the Burlington area. Seavey had only been to Finest Hour, but he had used their tubs on several occasions. He reports that hot tubbing is worth the money and very relaxing. He goes there because it is "something to do besides movies." Seavey explained that it's a good place for conversation, fun and a great experience, especially the first time.

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To rap up this report, an investigation was made into hot tub purchasing. Fox Pools (Shelburne Rd., Shelburne) can outfit a house, or even a dorm, with a wooden hot tub package for about $3000. Fiberglass spas, which are smaller but easier to clean and keep up, can be obtained for as little as $2300. The better ones cost in the area of $6000. Fox reports that business is slow these days, because of increased competition, the high cost of heating tubs and the economy. So why not help out Fox and put a hot tub in your very own room. Better yet, get your whole hall together and convert a lounge. It's better than TV and better for you than Molsons or partying.

Since this may be a little out of your price range (not to mention against the rules), this reporter highly recommends trying out one of the local hot tubs for a change of pace and relaxation.

She had traveled to Burlington in the wee hours searching for relaxation, only to find Barton's closed. Being innovative, she and her friends found Finest Hour and took a tub for half an hour. She reports that hot tubbing is in fact very relaxing.

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Black Faculty: A Minority of One

By Mike Millis and Ilene Lovesky

When the King Commission report on the status of blacks at Middlebury was released in 1969, the report expressed the importance of hiring black faculty members to increase black awareness. The College hired its first black professor in 1973. A decade later, Middlebury's faculty of 150 still has only one black professor.

The only black professor at Middlebury, Richard Davis, dean of the Chinese and Japanese schools and visiting assistant professor of history, said he believes it is "not a matter of avoiding, just not putting forth a special effort" to find black professors. Davis said he believes that the College could generate more interest among black applicants by establishing contacts at larger universities.

This is the first in a series of articles on the coming Twilight Commission report on minorities at Middlebury.

Although colleges can not legally question applicants as to their race, Nicholas Clifford, vice president for academic affairs, said, "There probably are some things we could do that we don't do." Clifford also mentioned that he would like to see College recruiters interviewing applicants at large universities.

Davis suggested restructuring the present hiring policies to allow more time before the position actually opens. This would allow for a larger number of applicants. Both proposals eliminate the primary financial obstacle, since they would require little more than time.

"We all agree, I think, that everything else being equal, you would give the nod to the minority or woman candidate," said Clifford, who requires that one out of every four applicants brought to him by department chairmen be a minority or a woman. Clifford said the requirement exists, "not because we insist they hire a woman or a minority, but because we want them to keep it in mind."

Clifford said that "the biggest difficulty," or deterrent, in attracting black faculty members to the College, "is a total lack of a black community in the area as well as the College." Clifford says single black males are especially deterred, since they are virtually isolated. Fewer than 1,000 blacks live in Vermont, less than two percent of the total state population.

However, Davis said that he "adjusted rather easily," to the isolation. He added that "in an academic community, it really doesn't matter that much."

Both Davis and Clifford agree that the lack of black professors has an adverse affect on Middlebury's student body, because it disproportionately represents the influence of blacks in today's society.

Davis said he believes he is "effectively challenging sterotypical black roles" by teaching east Asian history.

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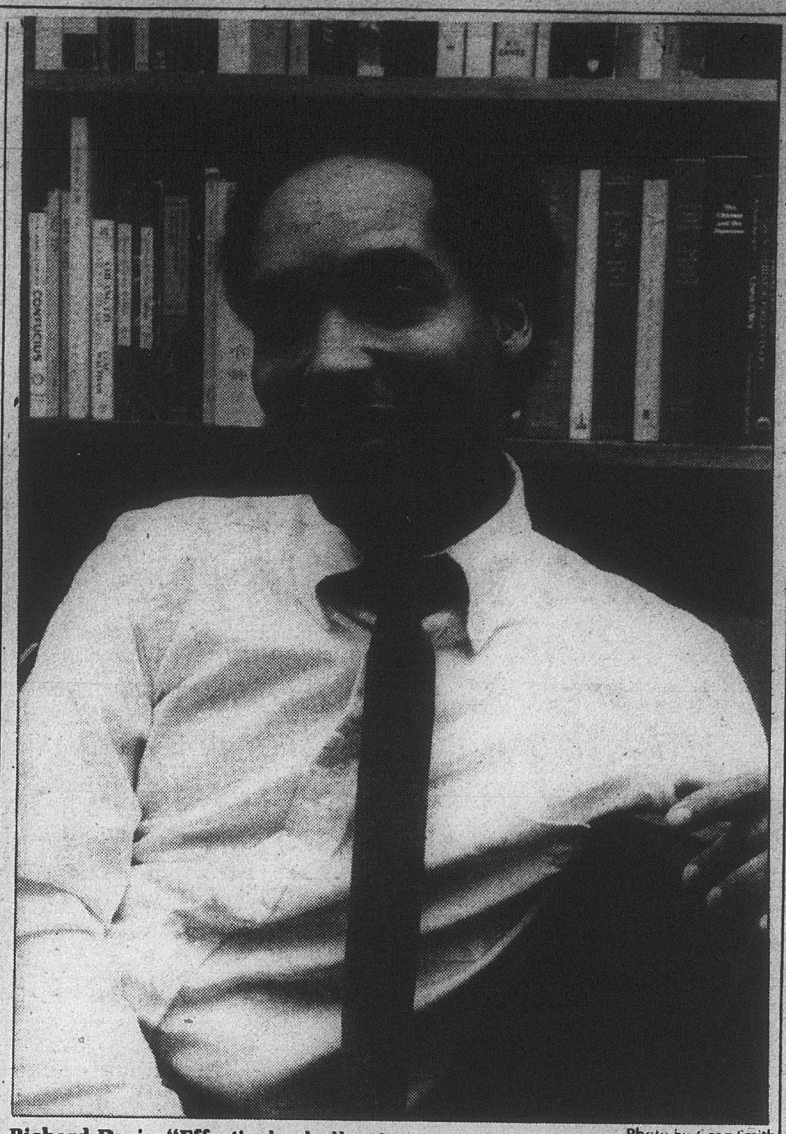

Richard Davis: "Effectively challenging stereotypical roles." Photo by Greg Smith

Lecture Stirs a Heated Exchange

By Adam Arkel and Steve Siegel

A Black Culture Week lecture on "Brown v. Board of Education Today" turned into an uncomfortable confrontation when many of the 35 minority high school students, up at the College for a recruitment week, took offense at some of the comments made by the lecturer, Murray Dry, professor of political science.

Dry's lecture on the landmark Supreme Court case eradicating segregated public schools had focused considerably on education. Dry was taking questions after the lecture when the subject of the validity of Scholastic Aptitude Test scores came up.

Dry argued that while SAT scores were not a perfect indication of a student's ability, they do have validity and Middlebury cannot accept students with scores in the 350 range. A number of minority students, from the College as well as from high school, related personal experiences that they said they felt at least partially invalidated the SAT's.

Tracey Thompson, assistant director of admissions, raised two of the more well-known objections to the SAT. Thompson asserted that SAT scores are culturally biased, and that they are not so much a measurement of future success as a competitive scale on which colleges can compare students. Thompson noted that Middlebury has different admissions "profiles" for black and white students.

Steven Rockefeller, dean of the College, stood up and made a "disclaimer," reminding the audience that Dry does not speak for the admissions office, and stating that Middlebury has many black students with scores in the 500's, 600's and 700's. At which point, Dry asked whether or not he had ever claimed that Middlebury did not have minority students with scores in this range. A number of the minority students responded "Yes," and "You did." The discussion ended, somewhat hostilely, a few minutes later.

The exchange followed a speech in which Dry had criticized affirmative action. Dry noted two significant flaws in the effects the Brown case and its progeny, affirmative action, have had on American education. First, ensuing court-enforced busing has caused "white flight" from the public schools and created the "resegregation effect." Second, education of blacks has not significantly improved.

Dry said, "To the extent that education was discussed in the (Brown) opinion, the impression was given that racial justice could be obtained through enforced moral education."

Dry continued, "A judicial program to establish racial justice in the public schools has not worked and is not consistent with the principles of American government. It has not worked because the combination of white flight and poor educational results. It is not required by our principles of equality and freedom because the individual liberty that we look up to respect the private sphere as much as it respects political rights."

Committee Changes Open 'Can of Worms'

By Mike Strong

The Faculty Council is now discussing changes in student-faculty committees, specifically the Education Council and the Curriculum Committee.

According to John Elder, assistant professor of English and a member of the Faculty Council, the changes would affect "the committees' size, constitution, faculty term length and faculty members' eligibility for re-election."

Said Elder, "The matter wasn't resolved at the last meeting (Tuesday, Jan. 11), and it is hard to say anything now about the final form." Elder added, "a decision of some sort will probably be made at the next meeting."

The Faculty Council has not yet publicly produced a proposal for alteration of the Education Council and Curriculum Committee.

John McCardell, assistant professor of history and a member of the Faculty Council, said, "There has been consideration of faculty committee loads since an October meeting of Faculty Council . . . It is quite likely that these two committees (the Education Council and the Curriculum Committee) will wind up being reduced in membership. This is not simply a plan to overhaul the curriculum committee because of somebody's pique. It's more a plan to make the business of the College work more efficiently . . . an alteration of these committees would make the committees work more efficiently and would reduce the burdens presently placed on a small group of faculty."

Dean of Arts and Humanities Stephen Donadio, professor of American literature and chairman of the Curriculum Committee, could not be reached for comment. David George, assistant professor of Spanish and a member of the Curriculum Committee preferred not to comment, terming the matter, "a can of worms at this point. I would like to talk to other committee

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Two New Proposals Passed

By Torsten Garber

A new Publications Committee was created at the last Student Forum meeting, Jan. 16. It was also suggested at the meeting that the ad hoc Food Committee be made a permanent committee of Forum.

Senior Dan Kagan, chairman of Finance Committee, proposed the creation of a Publications Committee. Kagan said that this year many new student publications have come to the committee for funding, and that Forum was not doing its job of overseeing these publications adequately enough.

The committee would decide on the "validity" of any publication published by a student organization which incurs an expense in excess of $50. If the publication is considered valid, then it will be recommended to the Finance Committee for funding.

The committee will establish the validity of a publication on the basis of presenting more than one view, overlap with other publications, availability to all interested members of the College community, and a the existence of a separate board within the organization to administer such a venture.

Amendments to the proposal included the statement that the committee's meetings be open, and that a member of a publication under review must be present at any pertinent meetings. The motion was approved unanimously.

The next item on the agenda was a proposal to make the ad hoc Food Committee permanent. The committee would be co-chaired by Gary Starr, director of food services, and a student chosen by the committee. The committee would meet regularly, and each student on the committee would be on the meal plan.

Senior Ted Truscott, chairman of Student Forum, and junior Steve Duffy made the proposal to create an adequate facility to deal with problems in the food services. The proposal was approved unanimously.

Other, smaller issues were discussed afterwards. Some students have complained of books left in carrels of the library during the week of final examinations. It was therefore proposed that during exam week, no books are to be left by students in the carrels. The issue will be further discussed in Community Council.

The idea of a bus to the Snow Bowl was the next item discussed. Since it now costs $2 for a round-trip ticket to the Bowl, it was proposed that the fee be paid either by the student in the form of a special ski-bus pass, or by the College.

Photo by Calvert Sullivan

Several students have complained about the hours of the career counseling and placement (CC & P) office, which at present is open from 9 A.M. to 5 P.M., Monday through Friday. Stephen Johansson, director of career counseling and placement, said, however, that he has had only minimal complaints as to the service's hours.

One of the students who has written a suggestion on CC & P's suggestion sheet is senior Katherine Brown. The problem, she said, was that a student needs "large blocks of time" to use the service's library, and that becomes difficult if the student has classes all morning, and one or two commitments in the afternoon. "It would be ridiculous," Brown said, "to try and squeeze in reading time between classes or other commitments."

Brown's solution is to have alternate hours on the weekend rather than a check-out system, since there is a possibility of students not returning the material. Regarding computer use, Brown said that it is reading and researching that takes the largest amount of time.

Johansson agreed that it would make good sense to open the service one night a week, his suggestion was Wednesday, with a student in charge. Johansson said that a check-out system of materials would not be a good idea. He was hesitant to allow access to the terminal from the College's computer room as he feared that the list of alumni in the program would be misused and that students would write asking for jobs.

Johansson stressed that "We are here and ready to help students." He mentioned that the service was busiest from September through Thanksgiving break, and then again in winter term. DREW NOYES

Community Council Reviews Liquor Laws

By Dave Hedrick

Community Council met last Thursday, Jan. 13, to review the tightened enforcement of Vermont liquor laws and its effects on the College, and to discuss the possibilites of monitors in freshman dormitories.

Steven Rockefeller, dean of the College, opened the meeting by reviewing the tightened liquor regulations. The College expects to receive its liquor license by Feb. 1. Until then, only small, invitation-only parties will be allowed,

Once the College gets the license, a State application for each party must be submitted to Montpelier, and only a registered bartender may serve liquor at the party.

The council discussed possible solutions to the problems raised by the situation. Although the College currently does not have a license, parties may still be held as long as they are private. It is illegal to advertise the parties, to charge an admission fee, or to run a cash bar. "Bring your own booze" parties outside of "residential" settings are legal, provided students do not sell or furnish alcohol to others.

Future open-campus parties must also employ a licensed bartender. A licensed bartender could be anyone trained and employed by Gary Starr, director of food services. Erica Wonnacott, dean of students, said she believed the bartenders would be mostly students, and would be paid for by the party organizers.

Both the town of Middlebury and the State are particularly concerned about minors at parties.If a fraternity lost its license to have a party, disciplinary action would be taken.

The second part of the meeting was a discussion of a proposal, that monitors be placed in the freshman dormitories. The proposal, made by Karl Lindholm, associate dean of students, came up as a result of damage done to Battell Hall, by both dorm residents and other students. The monitors would be residents of the dorm, and would be on on duty Fridays and Saturdays, from 11 P.M. to 4 A.M.

Lindholm described the job of monitor as a "non-interventionist extension of Campus Security," yet, Lindholm also said that a monitor "would not just bury himself at the front door." Rockefeller emphasized the preventionist nature of the job. A committee will be set up to decide on the job's specific duties.

Sophomore Brian Concannon expressed concern over the reaction of freshmen to such monitors and suggested meeting with the freshmen. The council decided to meet with junior counselors from the freshman dorms.

Correction

In last week's article on faculty leaves, we failed to mention that Murray Dry, professor of political science, is on leave this month because he has offered a class for the past three, successive winter terms. The Campus apologizes for the error.

Freeze Poll Finds Uncertainty

By Ethan Bloomberg and Don Hall

With the fervor of last summer's nuclear freeze rallies behind us, The Campus conducted a random survey to discover how Middlebury students currently feel about the freeze movement.

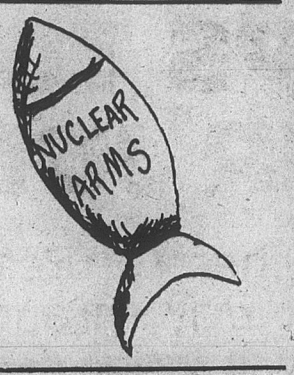
Fifty students were contacted both by phone and in person, including one who chose not to respond. The results of this survey indicate that, for at least the 50 Middlebury students questioned, there is a fair degree of disagreement and uncertainty regarding the amount of support for the nuclear freeze movement, as well as the movement's potential for success.

Furthermore, although a large majority (80 percent) of the students support the movement, a similar number (78 percent) are not among its active proponents.

The first of four questions posed was, "Do you feel the nuclear freeze movement has lost support in recent months?" The answers indicated a mixture of opinion; 21 said "yes," 19 answered "no," and nine replied that they were "not sure."

The second question, "Do you feel the movement will accomplish anything?," also elicited varied response. Although the affirmative responses outnumbered the negative ones 27 to 10, the other replies suggested uncertainty and disagreement. Four students could only "hope" the movement will have some success, while seven answered, "probably not," "not sure," "maybe," or "not immediately."

An active member of the movement said, "Unlike during the Vietnam War, when students protested in great numbers, many of today's students seem to feel they have less to lose, perhaps since they aren't being drafted and placed in actual combat. However, the obviously disastrous consequences of a nuclear war



would make Vietnam look minor. If the freeze movement is going to have significant success, more students have to think about this fact and become involved by voicing their opinions and contacting government officials."

The third question, "Have you been active in the movement?" drew 39 responses of "no" and 10 answers of "yes." Of the 10 active students, two, sophomore John Cahill and senior Karen Edlund, have attended rallies, including the July peace rally in New York City. Other students have written to government officials, attended discussions on the subject, taken courses dealing with nuclear arms, donated money to the cause, or have been involved through the activities of religious organizations.

"Do you support the nuclear freeze movement?" was the final question of the survey. The majority (40 people, or 80 percent) said, "yes." While only five answered "no," two were "indifferent" to the movement, one had "mixed feelings," and one supported it in part, but "not fully."

Black Faculty

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Clifford said he agrees that the administration should avoid stereotyping. "You want to avoid going out and recruiting black faculty members to teach black subjects. The worst impression you could give to a 96 percent white community is that women or blacks can only teach subjects which have to do with being black or female," said Clifford. Both men concur with the King Commission report, which states, "The presence of black professors would be tremendous in increasing black awareness."

Another major problem in finding black professors is the national lack of blacks earning Ph.D. degrees. Frank Winkler, department chairman of physics, said that because of the limited number of black physicists, "competition among schools allows them to choose elsewhere." In 1981, only 42 blacks received physics degrees out of 4,000 physics undergraduates. For Ph.D. degrees the percentages drop even lower. Davis said, "This is a special time to move towards hiring more blacks," since the present trend in quality Ph.D.'s will soon end with President Reagan's cutting the National Fellowship Program's aid to blacks.

Clifford said he believes more possibilities for blacks may arise "in the future." Despite the present obstacles, the administration will strive to further its committment to finding more black professors. Winkler said, "We're never going to be out front of the current problems. Realistically, we'll have to settle for less than we want."

Changes Open 'Can of Worms'

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members first to get things straight."

Junior Dave Sobel, a member of the Curriculum Committee, said, "I've heard vague talk about the possibility of reducing the Curriculum Committee to three faculty members, two students, and the chairman (a faculty member)."

Added Sobel, "If this were being done to increase efficiency, then it would be reasonable, but if this was being done under the guise of efficiency, when in reality it was being done to reduce student opinion, then it would simply be taking a step backwards."

Sobel continued, "I've personally heard many students proclaim that since they're spending over $10,000 a year at Middlebury, they certainly have a right of an effective voice on these committees, not a nominal one."

Asked what he thought faculty members feel about students being on the committee, Sobel said, " I perceive a sense of uneasiness on the part of the faculty in discussing certain sensitive issues, and while I do think their uneasiness is justifiable in that we are discussing their professional peers, and specifically faculty course proposals, I still think there has got to be a certain trust for the student's integrity on that committee, to insure that the committee works well as a whole. Not to say there isn't any trust, just that the uneasiness is there."

Questioned about recent problems with "leaks" from Curriculum Committee, Sobel said, "A problem with students being on any College committee is that they have a dual obligation: one, to the committee, and two, to what the Student Forum appoints them to be, in that if students on College committees aren't adequately representing the feelings of the students at Middlebury, then they are providing a disservice to both the student body and the committee."

McCardell said, "The smaller the committee is, the greater the responsibility of confidentiality."

Sobel remarked, "Another problem is that certain committee members are faced with two sets of guidelines: what the Student Forum desires, and what the Curriculum Committee desires to be presented to the Student Forum. I sometimes feel as if I'm walking a tightrope, because if I present too much to Student Forum, I may get negative feedback from the Curriculum Committee, and if I present too little, the Student Forum will be upset about not being informed of College issues it should be informed of."

Robert Martin, assistant professor of mathematics and a Curriculum Committe member for the past three years, said, "Originally I had neutral feelings or was in favor of students on Curriculum Committee. My feelings have changed considerably over the past three years. I'm not opposed to students being on College committees at all. I think it is very important that they participate, that the student input is there."

"However," said Martin, "I feel that the Curriculum Committee is unique, in that the material it deals with is very sensitive. Because we are constantly dealing with individuals, (faculty members and their course proposals) rather than with groups or policies, the material is too sensitive to have students dealing with it . . . I definitely do want the student input, but I think they shouldn't make the decisions on a faculty members' courses. They don't have the experience."

Told Sobel's comments, Martin said, "I've had the uneasiness, and that has been amplified by information getting out that shouldn't have. It stunned a couple of faculty members, this information getting out, but he is right, the trust must be there."

Martin continued, "The issue is the sensitive nature of the matters discussed, not the number of student votes, or efficiency. Those are more minor things."

Martin added, "I realize my position is an extreme one—not to have any students on the Curriculum Committee. My personal feeling is that students won't be eliminated from the Curriculum Committee, but that some sort of compromise will be reached." Martin reiterated his belief that "students should definitely have a say in College committees, but this particular committee is not the place for it."

On the subject of the alteration of the Curriculum Committee, junior Bill Shackleford, vice chairman of Student Forum and a co-chairman of Community Council, said that "while the Community Council has a spirit of cooperation and cohesion, and there are no problems," he felt that "the Curriculum Committee is troubled by disabling and crippling internal problems getting in the way of their effectiveness. I see a very pugnacious attitude."

Shackleford added, "I'm looking for more cooperation and understanding, and I feel that with the realization of these problems, they will be resolved soon." Shackleford also said that he felt these troubles have "been a little blown out of proportion."

Shackleford suggested that "Curriculum Committee might be out of bounds of their role and duties. The relationship between what the Education Council and Curriculum Committee are supposed to deal with is too amorphous, too ambiguous."

Sophomore Jodie Silverman, a member of Curriculum Committee, said, "It's important that students are on committees, especially Curriculum Committee. If students were elimimated from Curriculum Committee, it would be a mistake . . . we would lose an important faculty-student relationship. There is not enough student-faculty rapport. Why minimize it by taking students off the committee?"

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Several million students, teachers/professors and seasonal workers will flood the summer job market May through June; some will land a job without much effort; others will work desperately but always come up empty. While there is no scientific approach to landing a summer job, there are basics that can give the job seeker a competive advantage.

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ALLOW TWO WEEKS FOR DELIVERY

Copyright Suit

continued from page 1

I don't know — is legal."

Rucker continued, "Across the board we are heeding the law. There is some question whether some faculty and students pay attention to the law."

Nicholas Clifford, vice president for academic affairs, said, "I think most professors at Middlebury do not know what the law is. It does not follow that the law is being violated."

Clifford said, "I haven't seen any violations of copyrights. I know there was some faculty grumbling over the hard-nosed attitude of the library. I think now in light of the NYU suit there'll be less grumbling."

Whether the school would defend a professor in the event a professor is sued for copyright violations would depend upon the specific circumstances.

According to Clifford, "We defend a professor who has charges brought against him as long as he is acting in the performance of his duties, and as long as he is not willfully engaged in some malfeasance."

Clifford added, "It would depend very much on a judgment by us whether the professor acted in willful violation of the law."

Steven Rockefeller, dean of the College, said, "I do not think the College would pay the legal costs . . . the College has issued very clear guidelines. The College has made it clear what the law means."

Clifford said, "Things we used to do so innocently we now have to be careful about."

Rockefeller said, "The purpose of the NYU suit is to make examples out of the professors."

Some of the NYU professors who are being sued had allegedly photocopied articles from various journals and books, anthologized them, and sold them to students. John Spencer, associate professor of history, said, "This was pure arrogance on the professors' parts. Publishers would like to put a shock-wave of fear through the academic community for this."

Nonetheless, some of the violations of copyright laws may not appear so offensive, for example, the distribution of multiple copies of articles to a class without seeking permission from the publisher. Such action can give rise to much tension between publishers and academics.

As a safeguard, every year Starr Library has issued notices reminding faculty about copyright laws. Listed on page 33 of the "College Handbook" as well are pertinent copyright regulations. Thus, if either individual professors or students are violating copyright laws through the illegal use of photocopying machines, at least the College is not held responsible. Rucker said, "The law has provided that the institution is not responsible as long as the regulations are posted (by the photocopying machines)."

The lawsuit has also raised other questions, such as whether publishers are going to make a more systematic effort to root out professors and universities who seem to be abusing copyrights.

While it is highly unlikely that any publishers have Middlebury in mind for attack, Rockefeller said, "It is unpredictable as to when a publishing company may single out a school to sue over copyright violations. This has happened on and off over the past two years. Certainly, even at Middlebury we should be mindful of the law and adhere to it."

Rucker said, "There is some tension between libraries and publishers. Yet, we must remember there is a symbiotic relationship between the two. In the long run, it is not going to be beneficial to keep feuding . . . sometimes I think that the Association of American Publishers would be more helpful if they were more open-minded and aware of the process of knowledge creation and dissemination. The association is a little mechanistic about the copyright laws, and publishers keep trying to imply they're going broke."

The field of copyright law is very complex, made all the more so by the vagueness of the Copyright Act of 1976. According to the law, ". . .the fair use of a copyrighted work, including such use by reproduction in copies or phonorecords or by any other means . . . for purposes such as criticism, comment, news reporting, teaching (including multiple copies for classroom use), scholarship, or research, is not an infringement of copyright."

The law lists several criteria for determining "fair use," which are left essentially to the courts for specific interpretation:

"In determining whether the use made of a work in any particular case is a fair use the factors to be considered shall include:

"1) the purpose and character of the use, including whether such use is of a commericial nature or is for nonprofit educational purposes;

"2) the nature of the copyrighted work;

"3) the amount and substantiality of the portion used in relation to the copyrighted work as a whole; and

"4) the effect of the use upon the potential market for or value of the copyrighted work."

The guidelines issued by Starr Library suggest that whenever a professor is in doubt as to whether photocopying copyrighted material is legal, permission should be sought from the publisher.

Sometimes the whole range of copyright laws can be frustrating for professors. Rockefeller said, "It is certainly frustrating not to be able to distribute copies of articles." If a professor wishes to distribute an article he would like for his class while the term is in progress, such permission may arrive too late for the article to be of use or relevance.

Nonetheless, Rockefeller said, "The law is quite understandable. Most publishers face tough competition. Their profits are marginal, or they don't have any at all sometimes." With the rising costs of books, however, it will become more and more tempting to photocopy illegally. Even so, Rucker said, "We have to obey the law. Whether you like it or not is beside the point."

For the meantime, obeying the law seems to be precisely what Middlebury is doing. As an institution, the College seems to be safe from suits that could be brought about by angry copyright holders. Individuals, however, ought not to feel so obscure that they cannot provoke the wrath of the great publishing houses.

The defendants in the NYU case reportedly had never expected to be taken to task by major publishing corporations. Said Rockefeller, "Everybody has got to be mindful."

Photo by Greg Smith

With the advent of the computer age, Darwinian principles take on new meaning. Some will not survive.

Computer

continued from page 1

done quite a bit in this area, and in many instances are further along the path then many of our sister institutions," said Olinick. Gleason also expressed enthusiasm for "The New Liberal Arts."

Certain professors in the humanities and social sciences were more critical of the contention that a liberal arts education was supposed to reflect the needs of society. John McCardell, associate professor of history, said, "A liberal arts education is, perhaps, by definition irrelevent, if you mean training a person for a particular profession or to solve a particular problem." Lynne Baker, associate professor of philosophy, called the arguments represented in "The New Liberal Arts," naive. Murray Dry, professor of political science, is also opposed to the essay.

At the heart of the case presented by White in "The New Liberal Arts," as well as at the heart of the Sloan grant, is the application of computers throughout the liberal arts curriculum. White said, "The computer is doing for the mind of man, what the engine did for the muscle of man." According to White, the mathematical manipulation afforded by a computer allows "one (to) think with enormous new efficiency." He contends that mathematical analysis, "properly performed," could constitute "the most reliable part" for the study of the social sciences. "It is these facts," says White, "that constitute the link between the computer and a liberal arts education."

This view found general agreement among members of the planning committee. Gleason said that application of quantifiable analysis to areas normally outside of mathematics, "would greatly strengthen these course's presentation." Olinick stressed that "students will find it difficult to make reasoned judgements in the future without a scientific understanding."

Opinions outside the committee were not as favorable toward large scale application of computers and mathematics to the social sciences and humanities. McCardell stressed the limits of computerization in history: "The computer will only tell you what; in historical disciplines that's not enough. We want to know 'why' and 'how.'" Computers have their place in the study of history, according to McCardell, but "to assert that the computer is giving us a greater degree of objectivity is being patently absurd."

Baker, too, said computers could play only a subordinate role in her discipline, philosophy. Baker noted that computers were useful in the study of formal logic, and for tasks such as word processing. "You can use a computer to understand Plato's use of a word better," said Baker, "but a computer can't tell you what Plato really had in mind when he wrote the Republic . . . I would resist the unquestioning assumption that a computer would be able to do this." According to Baker, using a computer in her field to address "substantive questions would presuppose the answers to questions we are supposed to be answering."

Baker said the Sloan planning committee proposals "were overly optimistic" on the benefits of applied mathematics for data analysis. She said that it "would be misleading" to the students to imply that "the humanities could be beefed-up" with quantitative methods.

Such resistance to the proposals in "The New Liberal Arts," was anticipated by White. He said that what "the (Sloan) Foundation may recognize as an opportunity and . . . an obligation, the bulk of liberal arts colleges will perceive to be a threat . . . The very strongest institutions, assisted by the Foundation, will lead the way; in time, others must ultimately follow."

When Gleason was asked about possible opposition to his committees plan, he said, "There will always be a few conservative professors who will refuse to change. They'll say 'I've been teaching it this way at Podunk U. for 60 years, and I'm not going to change now.'"

When informed of this comment, Baker said that "to put down the opposition rather than argue against them is unfortunate." She said that "the best humanities departments nationally — Harvard, Princeton — are not doing what the Sloan proposals are talking about."

The resource professor plan may or may not be over at Middlebury. What surely is not over, is the debate over the application of computers and mathematical methods of analysis to fields traditionally outside of these approaches. The debate is one being argued on a national scale, and it is a reflection of the changing technical nature of society. Whether or not these changes in society should be reflected in the study of liberal arts, is an issue that is not likely to be resolved soon.

THE MIDDLEBURY Campus

Reaffirming Responsibility

At the heart of Murray Dry's lecture "Brown v. Board of Education Today," was the contention that affirmative action is not working. The lecture was given before an audience that included 35 high school students brought to Middlebury for minority recruitment week.

With the Twilight Commission report on minorities at Middlebury due to be released next week, we think it is worthwhile to raise the issue of affirmative action at the College.

Dry argued that forced public school integration has not worked because of the resulting "white flight," and because the quality of public school education has not improved. While we agree with Dry's assessment of the failures of affirmative action in education, it is regrettable that he neglected to propose constructive alternatives to replace such programs. Dry's failings deserve to be noted; to a large degree, they reflect our society's failure to deal effectively with our nation's race relation problems.

Dry counseled a return to the "philosophy of (Booker T.) Washington and (W.E.B.) DuBois," and proclaimed that civil, political, and economic rights for blacks would be a function of their "commercial success" — a veritable pull-yourself-up-by-the-boot-straps prescription.

While Dry may be correct in classifying the efforts of modern civil rights leaders, such as Jesse Jackson's, as inadequate, he should realize that moral exhortation is likewise inadequate as an answer to our nation's race problems. The minority students who attended the lecture could have told Dry this.

Much has been made of the question and answer period which proceeded Dry's lecture. Dry, in response to a question concerning the wisdom of the NCAA's decision to make freshman eligibility for intercollegiate sports dependent on SAT scores, noted that students with scores in the 350 range simply could not be expected to succeed at Middlebury. A number of the prospectives, as well as a Middlebury admissions officer, raised reasonable and well-known arguments against the SAT, based on the test's cultural bias. Dry stuck by his earlier statement, and his detractors persisted in their arguments. The meeting ended on this somewhat uncomfortable note.

SAT scores were not really at the core of this exchange. None of the students criticizing Dry's contention could possibly have had scores in the 350 range — they wouldn't have been able to express themselves as well if they had, and neither would the College be actively recruiting them in such cases. The real source of these students' concerns goes back to the thesis of Dry's lecture, his rejection of affirmative action and his failure to offer tangible substitutes in its place.

When Dry delivered his lecture last Friday, he stood before his audience as a symbol of American academia, a symbol of America's Eastern liberal establishment. Historically, it has been this element of our society which has stood at the forefront of the movement to eradicate racial discrimination.

Our nation's underprivileged count on the community Dry represents, our community, to advance their cause. By rejecting the standard of our nation's commitment to racial equality without offering real alternatives, Dry signaled to his audience the flagging resolve of an entire society frustrated with the pace of progress in civil rights. In their protest, the minority students were merely reacting to this perceived retreat. They were hardly arguing self-interestedly; few of them seemed in need of any help in asserting themselves. They were defending a cause. Their real concerns were valid, and expressed articulately. We share their sentiments.

College campuses throughout the nation have seen a jump in racial incidents in the past few years. Middlebury has, fortunately, avoided this problem.

It is imperative now, with the national consensus on civil rights on the wane, that Middlebury work to preserve the accomplishments it has already made in race relations, and continue to contribute to the national search for solutions to our society's race problems. We hope that the Twilight Commission report will help fill this need. We encourage the entire College community to make a concerted effort to improve the status of minorities at Middlebury. Now is certainly not the time to renounce our commitment to this vital objective.

TO THE EDITOR

Northern Studies: Rebuttal

To the Editor:

We were dismayed and saddened by the article and the editorial about northern studies published in last week's Campus. Both the article and the editorial are so full of factual inaccuracies and misinterpretations that readers must surely be thoroughly confused regarding the issue of additional tracks in the northern studies major, as well as the status of the northern studies program more generally.

Of course, we were initially angry at the irresponsibility reflected in the publication of these materials. On reflection, however, the main conclusion we have reached as a result of this event is that it is time for the College faculty to decide, once and for all, whether Middlebury College should have a northern studies program offering students the opportunity to study the circumpolar north from a variety of perspectives drawn from the social sciences as well as the natural sciences. It is imperative that this issue be addressed directly and decisively.

At a minimum, we owe it to the Middlebury student body to provide clear-cut guidance concerning the availability of curricular options in northern studies. If the faculty does not believe that there is a place for northern studies at the College, then many individual faculty members who have labored long and hard over the last few years to create a program with a sound intellectual base and a coherent curriculum, should be freed to go on to other projects.

Similarly, the energy of the center's staff should be redirected to other projects to ensure the long-term viability of the Center for Northern Studies. On the other hand, if the College faculty does wish to maintain a northern studies program, we need a definite decision on this matter so that all parties concerned can devote their time and energy to the development and maintenance of an excellent program.

We ourselves are convinced that the northern studies program has already contributed substantially to the College, and that the College will continue to benefit from the existence of the program.

The northern studies program is unique; it is the only undergraduate prgram in the western hemisphere offering undergraduates a coherent course of studies pertaining to the circumpolar north. Although courses at the center are open to students from other colleges, Middlebury is the only school in the country with a four-year program allowing students to major in northern studies. Additionally, the northern studies program has gained national recognition and acclaim over the last several years. It has been described by a panel of distinguished scientists as filling a national need in the United States.

We believe that the reasons for establishing the program at Middlebury College in 1977 remain valid today. The facts that the College is a northern school and that it is located in proximity to the center (which offers an excellent site for field research), makes Middlebury a logical home for a northern studies program operated as a cooperative venture with the Center for Northern Studies. The program has enjoyed and continues to elicit strong student support.

Northern studies majors have found that the program has provided them with a solid education. Many have been able to obtain challenging and satisfying work in the field of northern studies. For all these reasons, we hope that the faculty will agree that there is a continuing place for the northern studies program at Middlebury.

5 Beyond this, let us try to lay to rest, once and for all, the absurd charge that the northern studies staff jettisoned the proposal for an integrated environmental studies program in 1981.

As many will recall, the entire faculty voted in May 1981 to table a proposal for a new environmental studies program, which would have combined the existing northern studies and environmental studies programs together with the rump of the discontinued geography department. In fact, we did oppose the version of this proposal presented to the faculty in May 1981, but only after having spent hundreds of hours working on and with the ad hoc committee on geography and environmental studies and having tried (perhaps unsuccessfully) to make our concerns about the proposal known to the committee throughout the academic

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The Middlebury Campus welcomes readers' comments. Letters must be limited to 200 words and submitted by Monday at 4 P.M. to appear in Friday's issue. Letters must be signed by the author and include a return address and telephone number. Pseudonyms will not be published. All letters are subject to editing for clarity and length. Address letters: To the Editor, **The Middlebury Campus**, Drawer 30, Middlebury College, Middlebury, VT, 05753.

NOTES & COMMENT

"He Always Happily remembered Alan Gardner, the English paleontologist whose career was built on the thesis that the skate — or shate, since this came before any known language — had given Homo sapiens, as a hunter the velocity that enabled him to outstrip Neanderthal man in the contest for supremacy. This was two hundred thousand years ago, much of the earth was covered with ice and the shate was made of the skull of the Judsas broadbill. That Alan Gardner's thesis was all a fabrication was revealed very late in his career, but Sears found the poetry of his ideas abiding because the fleetness he felt on skates seemed to have the depth of an ancient experience, and he had always been partial to any attempt to defraud the academic universe."

John Cheever
"Oh, What a Paradise It Seems"

One Adam-13 Department: It was a very merry Christmas for two Middlebury policemen, who had a high time, even while they were on the job. It seems that things were getting a little out of hand at the Rosebud one night over Christmas vacation, when the town police were called in to settle things down. Let's just say they weren't completely successful. When the officers showed up at the bar, one of the patrons thought it wisest to make friends with them. The police were apparently of the same turn of mind, so when the customer offered them each a brownie they didn't think twice about accepting. In fact, they didn't think again the whole evening. As it turns out, the brownies were laced with some controlled substances, which set the policemen off and flying. One policeman drove his squad car into the woods, while the other tried to make it to the chief of police's house. He never quite made it to the door. Instead, he was found by the police chief, calling for help and pounding his fists against the walls of the house.

THE POLITICAL PERSPECTIVE

Making Peace Our Policy

By John Cahill

The Missile Experimental, or MX, has been nicknamed The Peacekeeper by President Reagan. Despite whatever noble intentions are embodied in this Orwellian name, the MX missile will do anything but keep the peace.

Continued research and development of the MX will only push the world closer to the nuclear abyss. Because it greatly increases the vulnerability of roughly two-thirds of the Soviet strategic capability, deployment of the MX will inevitably lead to a massive Soviet arms build-up, including the development of a land-mobile missile, and increase the danger of a Soviet first strike during a crisis.

Air Freshener

The Soviet strategic nuclear arsenal consists of approximately 7,000 warheads, two-thirds of which are land-based intercontinental ballistic missiles (ICBM's), the other one-third to be launched from the air or sea. Of the United States's strategic arsenal of 9,000 warheads, less than one-third are based in vulnerable land silos.

The Reagan Administration would lead us to believe that the MX is necessary to counter a massive Soviet arms build-up during the 1970's. That created a situation where, according to Reagan in his Nov. 22, 1982 address, "Today, in virtually every measure of military power, the Soviet Union enjoys a decided advantage." This is simply not true. While a massive Soviet build-up has taken place, it was done to catch up to the U.S., which has led the way in each step of the arms race except for the ICBM and the space satellite.

Former Secretary of Defense Harold Brown called Reagan's charge of U.S. inferiority "a mistake," saying a situation of "rough equivalence" exists. Former Secretary of Defense James Schlesinger also accused Reagan of "distorting reality." Even the Defense Department's 1982 Report to Congress disputed Reagan's assertion. These defense experts share a basic belief in the freeze movement, that the U.S. and the U.S.S.R., although unequal in some areas, are at roughly equal levels overall. Yet these Defense Department spokesmen are not "dupes" of a Soviet conspiracy, as some avid readers of Reader's Digest Magazine would lead us to believe.

Despite a general consensus that parity exists, President Reagan continues to pressure Congress to fund the $30 billion MX project. Far from being a chip at the bargaining table in Geneva, the MX may force the Soviets to develop a land-mobile missile, a move that would kill any hope for an arms control agreement.

The MX will render the entire Soviet ICBM and intermediate-range arsenal vulnerable to destruction. Each of the 100 MX missiles will be equipped with 10 independenly targetable warheads, each of which is 17 times as destructive as the bomb that leveled Hiroshima. The warheads are accurate to within 250 feet, even though the missiles are launched over 10,000 miles away, and each warhead has a 93-99 percent chance of destroying the Soviet missile at which it is aimed.

The Soviet Union must respond to this sudden vulnerability of 70 percent of its nuclear capability, compounded by the present and planned deployment of the Trident submarine, the Cruise missile, and the Pershing II missile. Most likely, the Soviets will resume production of the SS-16, the land-mobile big brother of the SS-20, that was being developed until 1977, when the project was shelved because of the SALT II negotiations.

Fire Extinguisher

The deployment of the SS-16 in response to the MX would be a nightmare for arms control negotiators. The numbers of the invulnerable mobile missiles would be impossible to verify. Consequently, pressure in the U.S. to abrogate the 1973 ABM treaty could lead to the development of the absurd anti-ballistic missile defense system. Some fear we may deploy the ABM even without the Soviet SS-16, to avoid having to test the fratricide concept of the dense pack system.

In addition to launching a new round in the Cold War, deployment of the MX could greatly increase the chance of a Soviet first strike in a time of crisis. The MX, with its immense megatonnage and pinpoint accuracy, is viewed by the Soviets as a counterforce, or first strike, weapon. This is a switch from the defensive, mutually assured destruction policy of the past 37 years, to an offensive strategy in which a nuclear war is considered "winnable."

The MX may cause the Soviets to switch to a launch on warning policy, under which any perceived threat of an American first strike on Soviet ICBM's to launch first under a "use it or lose it" philosophy. Also, the chance of computer failure under such a policy is greatly increased.

Given these possibilities and probabilities, it would be in the best interest of the U.S. to cut off funding for the MX and seek to negotiate a verifiable, bilateral freeze on the development and deployment of any new nuclear weapons and delivery systems. The Soviet Union has repeatedly voiced its willingness to halt the arms race in the form of a freeze.

Certainly, the idea of a freeze is a simplistic one, but the complexities of verification and eventual reduction of the world's 50,000 nuclear warheads will be worked out at the bargaining table. The most powerful bargaining chip is that which shows our sincerity. How can we expect the Soviets to trust us, and in turn trust them, when we couple calls for an end to the arms race with the most massive nuclear arms build-up in history?

President Reagan warns us, "Peace is a goal, not a policy."

Peace-Keeper

It was this way of thinking that kept us in Vietnam for 20 years, destroying a people in order to save them. Let us not repeat Vietnam on a global scale. We have an alternative to self-destruction to save ourselves. We can make peace our policy. The Soviets have launched the first strike, by offering to freeze now at the present level of parity. We can counter their peace offensive, by launching our own: stopping the MX and agreeing to a freeze. Only this action will give the American people and the people of the world true security and hope for the future.

College Should Not Aid Resisters

By Merrit Maddux

Over the past few months, many of the nation's college administrators and students have protested an act of Congress requiring that recipients of federal financial aid to be in compliance with draft registration.

The recent announcement of the "Middlebury College policy statement on financial aid and draft registration" threw this campus on the bandwagon of dissent against the Solomon Amendment to the Military Selective Service Act.

The more commonly voiced reasons for opposition are included in the College's statement in two categories, moral and practical. But the question must be asked: are great moral and practical transgressions to be expected from the Solomon Amendment?

Does the Amendment "discriminate against financially needy male students"? It requires that they produce a document, as simple to obtain as a Social Security card, that verifies registration. Those "financially needy male students," who are law abiding, are not in any way discriminated against. In a time of such economic hardship, why should the government's money be squandered on people who flaunt its laws?

Another major objection to the Solomon Amendment is that it "requires colleges and universities to assume law enforcement responsibilities."

To remain eligible for federal funds, an institution must meet a set of conditions set by the government. It is not unreasonable for the government to say what its money should be used for. College administrators are not asked to be informants or prosecutors. The colleges and universities are asked to deny government funds to those who do not meet the government's requirements. They act in a similar way in denying private scholarship funds, when students do not meet the requirements.

Middlebury College objects to the Solomon Amendment because many students refuse to comply with registration regulation for moral and ethical reasons. The College's policy statement argues that "a student's right to an education should not be tied to his or her agreement with a federal administration on an issue such as a peacetime draft." This statement exaggerates the issue. No one is being denied a right to an education. Most importantly, the issue of a peacetime draft is not yet at hand.

Those people who refuse to register because of an aversion to a peacetime draft are making their stand at the wrong time.

The draft registration is not an unjust law that deprives one of natural or constitutional rights. As I recall, I had to give my address, birthdate, Social Security number, and occupation — not exactly a deprivation of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. Civil disobedience need not be applied. This is not the immoral sort of law that the civil rights demonstrators fought against. Causing no real injuries, the Selective Service Act would facilitate a draft should it become necessary.

Should a draft be instituted, that would be the appropriate time for those with moral and ethical reservations to make their stand. To certain individuals, being drafted into an army and being trained to kill constitutes a violation of rights that justifies civil disobedience. But why take that extreme stance now and chance a criminal record, when no real rights are being violated? Statements on draft registration similar to the College's, come just short of supporting this unlawful behavior.

In view of the facts, it seems that when civil disobedience is applied to draft registration and the Solomon Amendment, it is not motivated so much by moral, ethical, or legal principles, but by the ideal of individualism taken to an extreme.

TO THE EDITOR

Northern Studies: Rebuttal

continued from page 8

year.

We had initially hoped that the committee could devise a coherent program that could be supported by the faculty and students of each of the three departments or programs to be folded into it. By April and May of 1981, however, it was clear that this had not occurred. The proposal was not endorsed enthusiastically by the faculty of any of the affected programs. Faculty members in environmental studies and geography were at least as disenchanted with the proposal as we were.

Moreover, it had become apparent that the students in all of the affected programs were unhappy about the proposed merger. To us, none of this was surprising. The proposal itself did not identify a coherent field of study. It consisted of a hodgepodge of courses, and it laid out an obstacle course for students wishing to major under the terms of the new program.

Equally important, from our point of view, the proposal presented to the faculty in May 1981 would have violated both the letter and the spirit of commitments made by Middlebury College and the Center for Northern Studies to the U.S. federal government. This is so because the two institutions had accepted in 1979 a large grant (or over a quarter of a million dollars) from the National Science Foundation on the explicit condition that the northern studies program be retained and supported following the expiration of the grant.

Even after the unfortunate events of May 1981, we agreed to serve on a new ad hoc committee on environmental studies. This committee worked long and hard during the academic year 1981-1982, and eventually arrived at a coherent plan for the integration of the northern studies program and the environmental studies program into a new northern environmental studies program. This plan failed because the committee was unable to secure a director for the new program. The directorship was offered to several members of the College faculty, each of whom turned the position down for compelling personal reasons. At the same time, the College administration made it clear that it would not authorize a search for a director from outside the existing College faculty. Faced with this impasse, the committee reluctantly concluded that the time was not ripe for the creation of a northern environmental studies program. Even in disbanding, we all agreed to continue to think about this issue with the hope that new prospects for imaginative program development might arise within a year or two.

For all these reasons, it is far too facile to credit us with singlehandedly jettisoning any proposal relating to environmental studies. We sincerely regret that any of our actions over the last three years may have contributed to the misunderstanding and bitterness that pervade the article and the editorial in The Campus. Finally, we hope that this unfortunate history will not prevent members of the College faculty from evaluating impartially and fairly any proposals for additional tracks in the northern studies major which may still come before the faculty or its committees this spring.

Oran Young
Director,
Center For Northern Studies
Steve Young
Adjunct Professor of Biology

Ed. — There are two errors and one clarification that need to be made in the article. Northern studies representatives were not present at the Curriculum Committee meeting at which a proposal to exempt northern studies majors from the concentration requirement was rejected. The photograph shows Steve Young, adjunct professor of biology, at his home in Wolcott, Vt. Also, all the major tracks contained in the proposal rejected by the faculty required the approval of the Curriculum Committee. The Campus apologizes, but stands by its article and editorial.

Sensationalizing Lapland

To the Editor:

I am referring to the slogans painted on the sidewalks, the car and bluejeans on Proctor terrace, and to the posters on the bathroom walls. Sensationalism does have its impact on the public. Most of the discussion triggered by the publicity raised the question of whether such a cause did exist, or whether the publicity was the creation of an art project from the course, Art in Public Places, the assumption being that if it was an art project, it was a parody on all liberation movements. If not Lapland, then why not liberate Vermont from the United States?

There exists in Lapland a social group with a common cultural identity which seeks greater autonomy from the Scandinavian governments. The "Liberate Lappland (sic)" campaign, sensationalized on campus, was conducted by the students of the Art in Public Places class.

After attending an informal panel discussion last week, I learned the intentions behind the project were diverse. What I perceived, though, was that the original intentions were not concerned with the rights of the Lapps. Rather, the intentions were to evoke a public response. Once the project appeared around campus, several of the art students began to look further into the Lapland issue with sincere concern. However, they took no further action.

I wish to express my disapproval of the original intentions of this art project. Sensationalism as an end in itself discredits any movement or cause that is associated with it. The issue of liberation and rights — be they ethical, cultural, or individual — is a sensitive one that needs to be addressed responsibly. The current wars in Afghanistan, the Middle East, and El Salvador, to name a few, attest to the sensitivity and severity of the issue. If art is to express itself through the media, I would hope that it shows more concern and thought before it is publicly presented.

Timothy Aiken

Presenting a New Multibias

To the Editor:

On Monday, Jan. 24, the Liberal Forum will distribute the first edition of The Middlebury Examiner, a new magazine of public affairs commentary. In this issue, and in subsequent editions, we hope to present a balanced set of viewpoints and in-depth analyses of important issues of interest to students and faculty here at Middlebury.

We at The Examiner are aware that many of the existing publications of political nature are perceived as having a political bias of one form or another and tend to express that bias in the presentation of issues in these publications and in the formation of editorial boards designed to manage these publications.

We feel that this situation is undesirable in that it tends to keep political commentators and their viewpoints on "their side of the tracks." We also feel that a better way to promote political awareness at Middlebury is to promote constructive dialogue among the many bodies of political ideology here and to print their views side by side in a single publication.

We at The Examiner do not profess to be unbiased. On the contrary, we are multibiased and in that, we believe, lies the strategy through which we can present a truly balanced publication of political opinion. The editorial board for the spring of 1983 shall consist of Daniel Wexler, Charles Ragen, Tenley Adams, Ed Hurley, and myself, acting as chairman.

Our editorial policy at The Examiner shall be to present opposing viewpoints on every critical issue which we address. In the presentation of issues where a balanced picture of a situation or problem can be produced in a single piece, (e.g. an essay on the problems in the steel industry, an interview with a Vietnam veteran, etc.) a single article will be printed on its own. We will also print all letters to The Examiner regardless of viewpoint.

Our first issue will present opposing articles on capital punishment and handgun control. Additionally, we will present an in-depth interview with Eric Davis, assistant professor of political science, regarding the political outlook of 1983.

We at the Examiner realize that although we represent "yet another" political publication on campus, we can, through our "multi biased" base best serve the political needs and interests of the Middlebury College community.

Ethan S. Naftalin
Chairman of the
Editorial Board
The Middlebury Examiner

Mandate Is Not the Issue

To the Editor:

The Campus editorial, "Who's in Charge Here?" makes one particularly valid observation, but fails to deal with the heart of the issue. The Campus points out that even with a rejection of the Educational Council proposal regarding northern studies, the Center For Northern Studies will be continuing their plans for other northern studies tracks in other departments. The issue skirted has been the reasoning that supported the proposal.

In reporting the article and forming its argument for the editorial, The Campus lost sight of the main issues, just as the faculty did. Instead of looking at the reasoning behind the proposal, the faculty concentrated on asserting what they perceive as their mandate for overseeing curriculum matters.

The idea of expanding the number of northern studies tracks should not be viewed as a veiled attempt to create new majors, rather as an effort to make more worthwhile a mutually beneficial program. The student members of the Educational Council feel that both the northern studies program and Middlebury College would benefit from the expansion. Furthermore, just as other area studies must have an area of concentration within a specific department, so should northern studies. We also determined, after extensive interviews, that students participating in the northern studies program have a more beneficial educational experience if they have an area of academic concentration to apply to study at Wolcott.

As the proposal stood, any idea for a new track would not become policy without first extensive consultation between the Center for Northern Studies and the specific department involved. Secondly, the Curriculum Committee would give final approval based on the guidelines established by the Educational Council.

A much better recourse by the faculty would have been a vote on a motion approving the intent of the Educational Council proposal but requiring further satisfactory deliniation of the policy. Instead, the proposal was voted on without due consideration given to the intent of the proposal, and only with consideration given to concerns of the faculty for exercising their curriculum mandate.

W. Christopher Lenhardt
Sarah S. Burke
Laurie G. Oliver
Patrick J. McCormick

New Forum Check on Publications

To the Editor:

On Sunday night, Jan. 16, the Student Forum approved the establishment of a permanent Publications Committee. As co-sponsors of this proposal, we feel this committee will fill a long standing need within the Student Forum. We hope this letter will clarify our perceptions of the function this committee will serve.

Primarily, the Publications Committee's purpose is to fulfill the Student Forum's legal and financial responsiblity for all publications as stated on page 68 of the College Handbook. While the Finance Committee will continue to be autonomous in its funding decisions, the Publicatons Committee will be responsible for setting guidelines for the establishment of new publications as well as the policing of old ones. Next year the Publication Committee will also adopt the functions of the Truth in Advertising Committee.

We feel that this committee will serve as a check on publications that are allocated large sums of money from the Student Activities Fund and are left with carte blanche in their operations. While we are certainly not interested in censorship, this committee will assure the Finance Committee that students funds are being well spent.

The Publications Committee will be chaired by the Student Forum Chairman and will consist of two Student Forum members and two members from the student body at large, to be selected by the Appointments Committee.

If interested, please send a short resume to Box 3464 by Friday, Jan. 28.

Ted Truscott
Student Forum Chairman
Dan Kagan
Finance Committee
Chairman

Photo by Greg Smith

Middlebury College members of the Middlebury Volunteer Ambulance Corps. Second from the left is David Napier, credential coordinater.

Ambulance to the Rescue

By Chris Santella

Anyone who has ever been involved in a serious automobile accident, who has ever suffered a heart attack, or has merely been in need of transportation to and from the hospital, can attest to the importance of ambulance services.

No town in Addison County employs a professional ambulance squad, but 12 years ago several individuals took it upon themselves to form a volunteer ambulance service corps. Today, the Ambulance Association of Middlebury serves Addison County with free, year-round, 24 hour ambulance service.

Since its inception in 1970, the Ambulance Association has greatly expanded in size and in the variety of services it offers. The corps has swelled from 11 to approximately 45 participants. Members are required to have advanced first aid training, and many members also have had Emergency Medical Training. Aside from the medical prerequisites, prospective Ambulance Association members are also subjected to extensive training in ambulance procedures. In short, membership in the Ambulance Association denotes great dedication and a high level of expertise.

According to Dick Forman, technical director of Wright Memorial Theatre and a charter association member, "The State sets high standards for organizations of our type, and we set even higher standards for ourselves."

The Ambulance Association operates two vehicles, one a fully equipped ambulance and the other a modified Chevy Suburban station wagon. Each vehicle is designed to operate with a three-man crew consisting of a crew chief, a driver, and an attendant. Each member of the crew has specific responsibilities and a field of particular expertise, but the Ambulance Association is hardly a hierarchical organization.

"Our goal," said David Napier, assistant professor of art and credential coordinator for the association, "is to make everyone as equal as possible, so any and everyone in the organization can respond to a given call."

Members volunteer their time in 12-hour blocks on weekdays and briefer shifts on the weekends. When on call, Ambulance Association members carry electronic beepers on their person, or stay near a phone awaiting notification pending the need for their services. When Porter Hospital receives a call for ambulance service, a dispatcher at the hospital contacts those members who are on duty. Members report immediately to the ambulance shed, which is on Route 7 behind the IGA supermarket. At the shed, the ambulance crew will contact the hospital to obtain more information concerning the given call before proceeding to the location.

In the course of a year, the Ambulance Association will field over 500 calls. A majority of the calls involve simply the transportation of elderly or disabled patients to and from the hospital, but the Ambulance Association is trained to encounter accidents of almost any nature. "We confront quite a few farm-machinery related accidents each year, and we've concentrated some of our training in this area," said Napier. Napier and some other members of the Ambulance Association have also organized a Mountain Rescue Group within the association to combat various alpine accidents suffered in the region.

The Ambulance Association serves 11 towns in the surrounding community, roughly from Salisbury to New Haven, and from Lake Champlain to the Long Trail, an area encompassing over 400 square miles. The Association is a non-profit organization, supported by donations from surrounding towns and grateful individuals who have benefitted from the Association's services.

"It is a truly unique organization," said to Forman, "because of the broad spectrum of people attracted to join and serve their community. We have people from all walks of life involved, of all ages. We're very serious about our work, but we're not so obsessed with our own self-importance that we can't see humor in each other." For Napier, his participation in the Ambulance Association has been very important: "By giving just a small part of my time, the whole community is greatly enhanced by the security offered through a county-wide ambulance service."

There are hopes that a course in advanced first aid training will soon be offered by the physical education department of the College to supplement the efforts of the Ambulance Association. The members of the Ambulance Association encourage students with advanced first aid training to volunteer and serve their community through the association. Peter Eglinton, a sophomore at the College, has been involved in the Association for almost a year, serving over 24 hours a week. "After acquiring all of my first aid skills, I needed an application for them, and the Ambulance Association was a perfect vocation for me. By my participation in the program, I hope to get other students involved."

Proctor vs. SDU's: 'A Social Choice'

By Wes Carrington

Where do you usually eat? Most of the time, it will be either in Proctor Hall or in one of the three Social Dining Units (SDU's). Although both places have their fans, Proctor seems to be more crowded most of the time. Why?

Gary Starr, director of food services, believes that a major reason is the social factor. Starr said that since Proctor itself has a greater capacity than any one of the SDU's, "it is a lot easier for a person to go into Proctor and find someone that they are comfortable with."

Freeman, Cook, and Hamlin together have 540 seats, capacity for 51 percent of the students on the meal plan. The upper Proctor dining area alone has 400 seats, and with lower Proctor's 116 seats, together they can seat 41 percent of the students. Where are the other eight percent? a sharp math major might ask. At the Chateau, an often forgotten dining establishment.

Although the SDU's do have more room, more people eat at Proctor. There is usually a line at Proctor, especially during the winter months, when many students claim that the walk to the SDU's is too far and too cold. "Proctor's closer," said sophomore Josh Paris, a Hepburn resident. A group of freshmen women from Stewart second floor claimed that they "rarely eat in the SDU's," and that they prefer lower to Upper Proctor because it is more "un-cafeteria like."

Ah, victims of peer pressure. But freshmen are not the only ones. Charlie Ragen, a sophomore, who eats often in Hamlin, said that he was from Hadley, and that most of his hall usually ate at the SDU's. Ragan likes eating in the SDU's because they are less crowded and not as noisy, reasons frequently mentioned by other SDU-eaters. Eating in Proctor is "like being in an airport," said sophomore Andrea Wallenberger, who lives in Voter. Junior Brian Aaron, from Hillcrest, said that Proctor is "not conducive to good eating," and that if he has time, he usually goes to the SDU's. Some people don't have a clue as to why they eat where they eat: "I don't know — good food, good fun, at a fair price," said Pat Holmes in Proctor.

Now, keeping in mind the seating capacities mentioned above, let's go to some more statistics. This past December, 68 percent of the students ate in Proctor for lunch, and 58 percent for dinner, compared to 30 percent for lunch and 41 percent for dinner in the SDU's. The others eat in the Chateau. The percentages are pretty interesting, bearing in mind the seating capacities of the dining halls.

However, there was not always such a choice of places to go. Major renovations were undertaken in the summer of 1980: more seats were added to upper Proctor, lower Proctor was opened, and the Freeman annex was built. Part of the reason for the additions were complaints of crowding at Proctor. Since the renovations, the percentage of students eating at Proctor has increased, especially for dinner."With the facility change, there has been a shift. It's a social choice," said Starr.

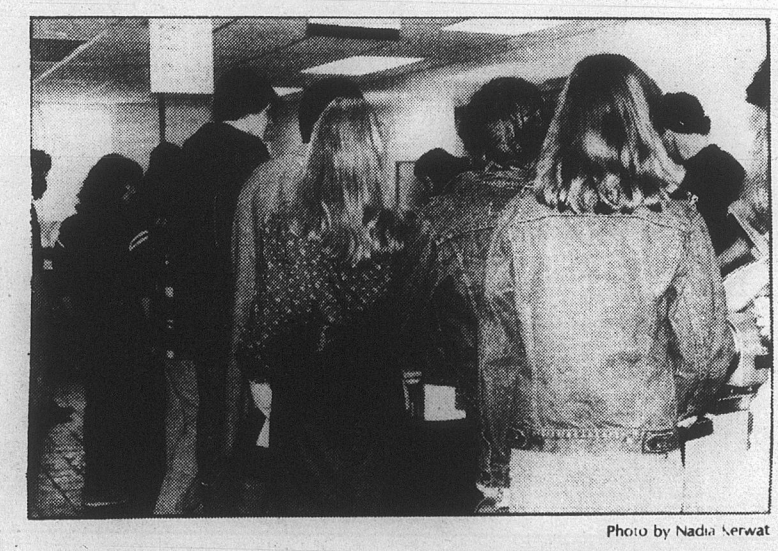
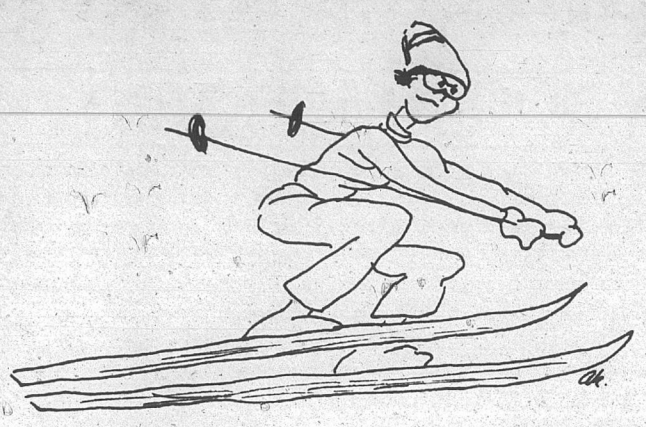


Photo by Nadia Kerwat

The food is the same at both places, but at least there is a choice. Proctor and the SDU's: good eats in different settings.

Photo by Nadia Kerwat

Winter Term As You Like It



By Wes Carrington

It's 2:00 A.M. Monday morning, and what am I doing up? Studying? Partying? Watching the Northern Lights? No, I am writing a late story for The Campus. "My Winter Term." Sounds like one of those reports that one does in second grade (or maybe in high school, nowadays.) Well here goes . . .

Because of geographical location (somewhere in the South) and unavailability of later flights, I had to fly up a day early (New Year's Day) in order to meet my roommate in New Jersey so we could drive back together. I've flown before, so I'm used to take-offs and landings, but I knew I had had a rough New Year's Eve when I slept through a take-off at one stop. I woke up and saw clouds and thought I had died. At least, I felt like if I hadn't, I soon would. A premonition of winter term flashed through my head.

Yes, winter term. That time of the school year that everyone looks forward to, along with the beginning and the end — it's the fall and spring semesters in-between that are tough. A time of partying, sleeping, skiing (when there's snow) and doing things that one doesn't normally do during the regular semesters (like writing for The Campus.)

Oh yes, and there is such a thing as a winter term course as well. Some people feel this more than others. They are the ones who have gotten stuck with their sixth or seventh choice and find themselves scrambling to get out. My roommate, for example, was going to two classes the first couple of days until he finally got into one that he really wanted. It was nice to actually see him working for a change as he struggled to catch up. A typical dialogue would go like this:

Paul (my roommate): "Jeez, I've got to read these two novels by tomorrow and write a paper and review an essay and see Jackie Flickinger and do my radio show and wash my laundry and . . . "

Me (yawning): "I think I'll turn in." Or sometimes:

Me:"Hey Paul. I just got back from running and tennis and skiing and I've finished all my work and I think I'll go downtown tonight. What are you doing?"

Paul (obviously trying to finish reading a 400-page novel for class): " ———— you!"

Isn't winter term wonderful? And even though most classes are now graded A-F, it still isn't so bad when you have only one class to worry about instead of four. Although I have class every day, it still leaves plenty of time to do my favorite things: sleep and relax in a pleasant social environment (drinking, dancing, etc.)

One fun way to do this that I've found out about recently is a game called "Hawaii Five-O," a late-night excuse for drinking while watching T.V. The premise is quite simple — drink until you drop. No, really you just drink every time you hear "Steve" or "Chin" or "Danno," or the wave appears, or there is a heavy scene, or a variety of other things happen.

During winter term, the distinction between "school night" and "weekend" is often blurred, as is my vision when I get up in the morning (just kidding, Mom.) A typical day: I wake up at a leisurely hour, eventually stroll down to the field house for P.E. classes in squash and tennis. I come back for lunch and, depending on the day, either take an after-lunch nap, read a book "just for fun," or go to class. If my class is in the evening, I still usually get out early enough to have plenty of time left for carousing and drunken debauchery. Then, in the wee hours of the morning, I return to my room, stumble over my Orwellian roommate, and climb into bed. Another day well spent.

And finally, at last we have another item needed to make winter term a success — snow! Lest you think that my roommate is working too hard, he left two days ago for Sugarbush and I haven't heard from his since. I guess the skiing is good.

Wine Tasting for Course Credit

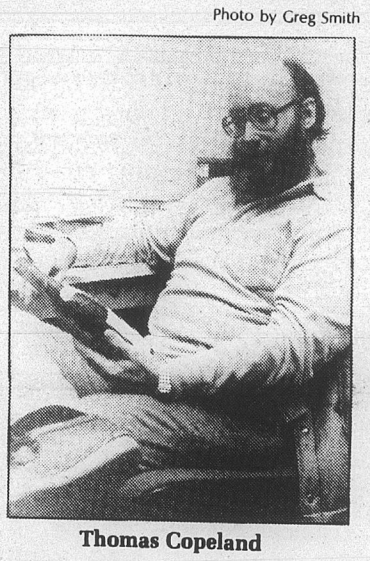
By Peter Watt

One of the most popular courses this Winter term is Wine Tasting, taught by Thomas Copeland, assistant director of academic computing and assistant professor of chemistry.

When asked what prompted his decision to offer a wine tasting course, Copeland said, "Marc Riess of the psychology department had taught a non-credit class for the last two years, but this is the first time it has been offered as a full credit course. The course before was shorter and consequently was not very in-depth. The wine tasting course now goes into a lot more detail since we have more time."

Added Copeland, "In the classes we cover such issues as wine making techniques, geography of the major wine producing areas, and the major types of wine made in those regions. Also the chemistry of wine is discussed."

Photo by Greg Smith



Thomas Copeland

The wines that the class uses are "typically much better than most students have had. The prices range from $12 to $40 dollars," said Copeland. The laws for wines in each country are discussed, including what bottlers can put on the label and what it means. For instance, real Champagne comes from the Champagne region in France. Americans have adopted the habit of putting it on labels, said Copeland, even though it is not from the recognized French region.

Senior Peter Ross, one member of the class, said that he likes the course "a great deal." He said, "It's nice because I'm probably going to be in the food service business and it's good preparation. Also, the course is a good alternative to the rigorous schedule of fall and spring terms." However, Ross said that he would "rather taste wines at the end of each lecture and do fewer each day, rather than doing a lot in one session."

Overall, the course seems to be a great success. "In the United States," said Copeland, "wine drinking is not very important, but in France and other European countries, it is very popular. Americans are still pretty much whiskey drinkers. We basically try . . . to make the student more comfortable with wines, so when presented with a wine list or large amount of shelves of wine in a store, he will be able to choose a good wine."

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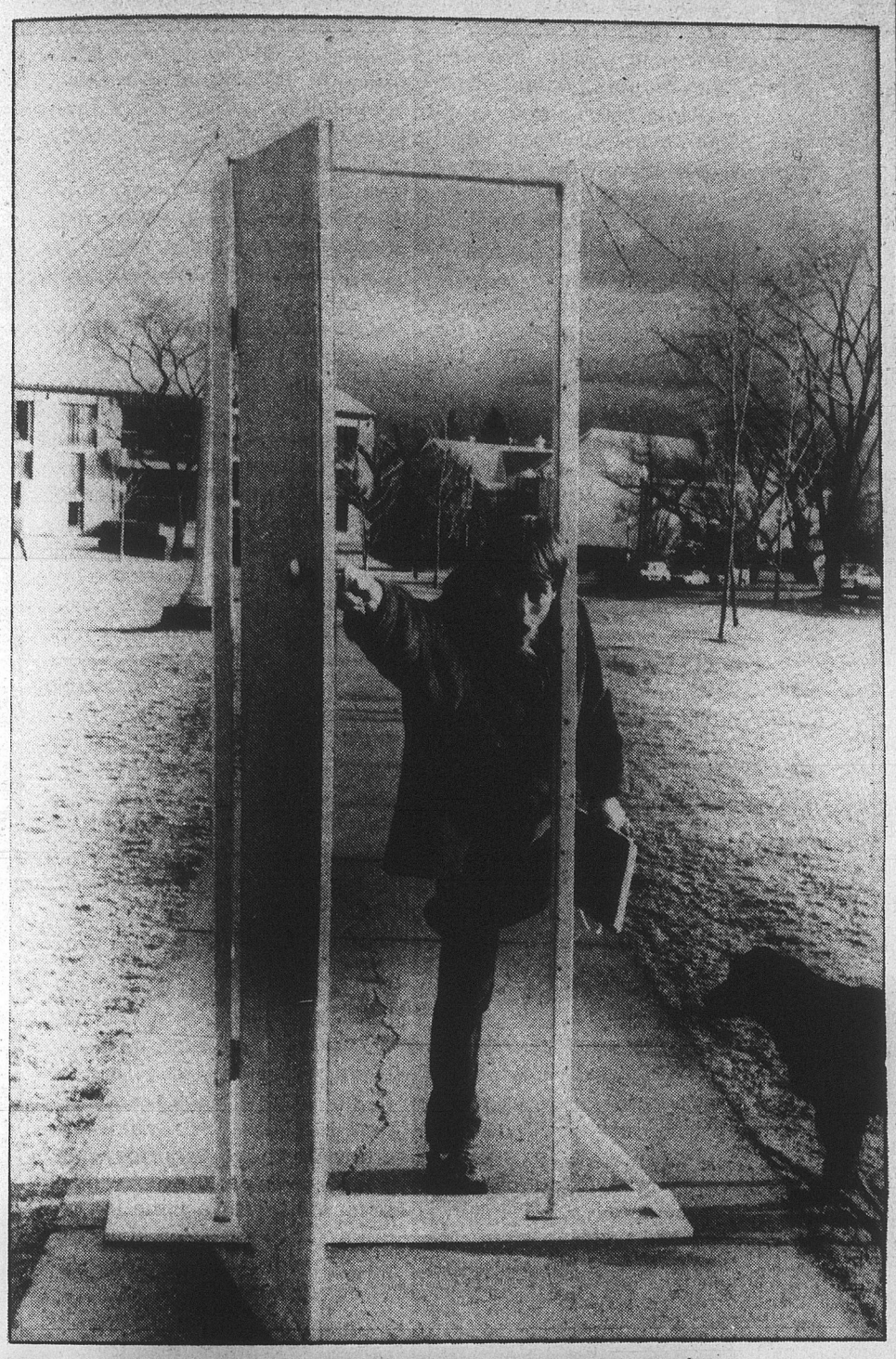

Photo by Greg Smith

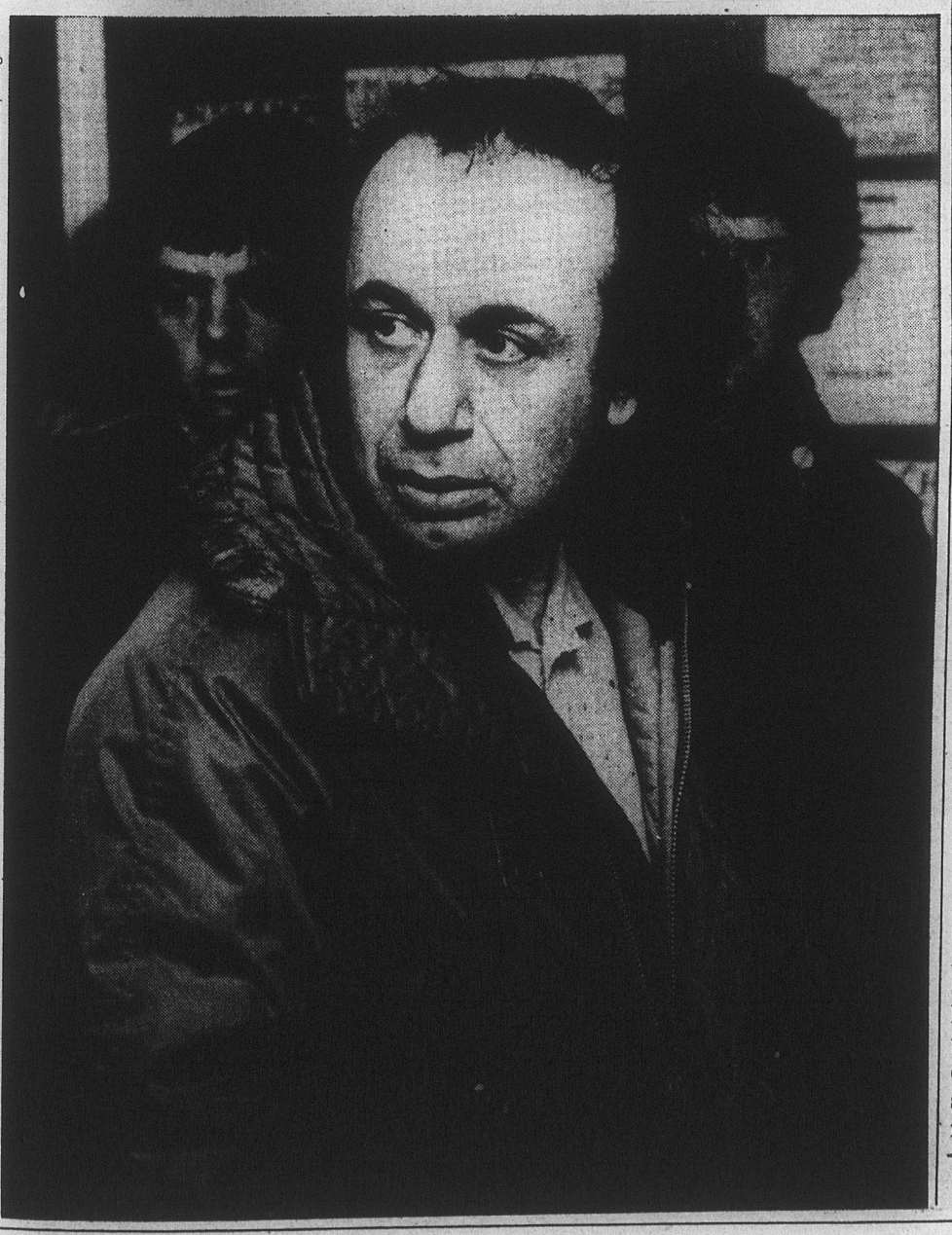

Photo by Greg Smith

Campus as Canvas

By Thomas Sullivan

Unless your senses have been vacationing with your academic drive this winter term, you've probably noticed that something is going on around here. A car on Proctor Hall terrace; a door along a path to the Social Dining Units; a more "human" entrance to a Johnson bathroom; an inundation of posters, flags, and jeans — the Lapland cause. The man behind this curious project is Vito Acconci, Christian A. Johnson visiting professor of studio art.

Acconci is here for winter term, teaching a course called "Art in Public Spaces," with Jim Butler, assistant professor of art. The campus is now a canvas, a gallery, and the students in Acconci's class are the artists. But Acconci does not intend to have his class transform the campus into a museum, to close off their art from the rest of the world, as if, to use his image, "in a fortress." Rather, he wishes to get people to think about art as ordinary, as something they see and pass by in the course of a day.

Acconci relates his sense of art, appropriately, to architecture, in which an object and its use merge. The object exists in a spacial context, which includes "the view" of itself. In all of his art, Acconci said, "I automatically think of viewers." Now he wants his students to think of "a space as changeable," and to understand that "people make the space." Art exists as a kind of process.

From the beginning of Acconci's career, he was aware of the various relationships implicit in artistic creation. The major relationships are those of space and persona. Acconci was trained as a writer, and received his Master of Fine Arts degree in creative writing. In his early writing, he confronted "the page as a space to move over." According to Acconci, much of contemporary literature has been conscious of its existence as words, as bound by language, and Acconci has taken an even more reductive stance — that literature is basically movement in space. His writings "used words as props for movement and travel."

Acconci's writing shows a consciousness of the personal interactions involved. "I, one person, wrote what you, another person, are reading now." Since he wrote only as one way of confronting issues of space and personal interaction, he said, "the purity of the page space put me in a corner," which limited his work. He gave up the page.

Without the page space, he sought reasons "to be in real space, to move in real space." One of his first projects was to follow people, at random, around the streets of New York, until they entered a private space — a home or car. He explained that he was attempting "to tie into another person's time and space," giving himself a reason to, theoretically, use all the space of the city. This project illustrates how Acconci and other artists in the late 1960's were attempting to break away from the concept of the "precious art object."

Furthermore, he had second thoughts about museum space, which seemed like a fortress and forced a separation of art from outside space. At a 1970 Museum of Modern Art show of conceptual art, Acconci simply had his mail delivered to a desk in the gallery and picked it up there every day, in an effort to connect the system of art as it existed in the museums, to another system prominent in everyday life

Dissatisfied with this piece as too impersonal if he were to involve his person at all, Acconci sought "to focus on me." His person entered his work, became his work. One reason he gave for his personal involvement in his work was his conception of the nature of artistic creation. "All art," he said, "is a means by which the artist makes himself available to others or covers himself from others."

In his work, Acconci sought "a revelation of the doer." And what better way to reveal the doer than to show the doing? Seeking to avoid the object and concentrate on "the event, the process toward something," Acconci involved himself in various exercises concentrating on himself, seeking a self-sufficiency of action that would begin and end with the self, for instance, rubbing his arm until he developed a sore. Because he felt art objects were like the "targets" of attention, Acconci made himself a kind of target, for thrown rubber balls, or a movie camera.

Still working to express the nature of art, he became dissatisfied with such self-oriented pieces, which in their self-sufficiency seemed also "self-isolated, with no room for viewers." In 1971, in an effort to explicate this artist-viewer bond, Acconci started a piece, for which he waited on an abandoned pier from 1 A.M. to 2 A.M. every morning for a month. There he would meet anyone who wished to come, and Acconci would tell that person something intimate about himself, by which he could be blackmailed. His idea was to make a deal, a personal contract with the viewer. If not elegant, it was a symbolically accurate and eloquent expression of what an artist may offer in his work.

Moving on from this kind of work, because he felt that like traditional art, it set up the artist in a dominant position, almost as "a priest," Acconci tried to retain the sense of art as a meeting place of viewer and artist, but now as a meeting of equals. In some of his next pieces, most notably "Seedbed," he tried to achieve that equality by remaining hidden in the gallery under the floor space. The artist-visitor communion was auditory.

Later Acconci sought to use autobiography as a way to introduce the self, reminiscent of the blackmail piece. In the images of the psychiatrist's couch and the examination table, Acconci found metaphors to explore again the artist's relationship to his audience. On an examination table he rolled silently back and forth, covered by only a sheet, while viewers on stools watched him under spotlights, and listened to a prerecorded autobiographical text, which relied heavily on stream-of-consicousness narration, and contradictions of assertion and negation.

In the 1970's, Acconci began to feel his work was growing less genuine, and too theatrical and staged, seeming to point too much to him in a personal way. Although always interested in experimental theater, which had some influence on his work, Acconci tried to distinguish his work from theater as "space which you pass by rather than come to." So, after years of using personal space, Acconci moved into the public space, where he said that, ironically, because of the nature of public space, you have to be more private. He also works with objects now, but only objects that "exist in use."

continued on page 13

Pieces from "Art in Open Spaces," Vito Acconci's winter term course, have subtly altered the campus.

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'Twice' Is a Singing Success

By Adam Battelstein

The premiere of "Twice Upon a Time," a musical written and composed by senior Dan Elish and directed by senior Paul Shoup, was received enthusiastically by a packed house Jan. 13-16 in the Hepburn Zoo.

The tale is of an isolated town, Evergreen, where bothersome things such as change and new knowledge are against the law. Although "Living Here is Simple," as the town people maintain in one of the many well-sung numbers, it is also, as it turns out, quite boring. The arrival of a stranger, freshman Bill Burden, is the catalyst which unsettles Evergreen, and causes all sorts of interesting strifes and crimes previously unheard of in the sickeningly cheerful little town.

Burden's rich voice and natural singing presence carried him through the role of Dave, the newcomer, quite effectively. His acting, however, was often a distraction; it lacked subtlety and believability. The acting in general, although adequate in some cases, could have been a serious distraction had not the dialogue been greatly outweighed by the musical numbers.

Performers such as sophomore Don Mackenzie (the mayor), junior Lindsey Aikens (his wife), and freshman Frederic Ewing (Eric), added life to the production with their ability to carry out characterization, and cope with dialogue as well as songs.

Nevertheless, the fact that Shoup chose primarily a cast of singers was evident in the comparative success of the many musical numbers. The musical composition was fresh, and suffered only in a few places from a lack of variety. The lyrics were clever and provided a good balance of humor and narrative.

Shoup's attention to human details helped transform the simplistic set into a town in which the audience could believe. However, missing from various scenes in the play was evidence of clear directorial choices between the tender and the funny. The love scenes, for example, were somewhat stiff, and lacking in chemistry, except for the one towards the end between Eric and his prose-born bride. In scenes where directorial decisions had been made, the audience responded by providing either their sympathetic interest or their laughter.

The plot was well-woven and possessed ingenious aspects, even if towards the end it strained the audience's ability to believe. However, if the viewer tries to extract meaning from the script beyond the apparent message – that without change, love and life stagnate – he will end up with some confusing symbols and a headache. I did.

"Did you have fun?" director Paul Shoup asked me after the performance. I replied, without hesitation, that I had. "That was what I wanted," he said. The object was entertainment, and in that, "Twice Upon a Time" was certainly a success.

Duo Plays Brahms

By Charles Wilcox

Middlebury College was visited recently by a performing husband-wife duo in a musical celebration of the 150th anniversary of the birth of Johannes Brahms.

Jeanne and Norman Fischer, currently touring Vermont, presented three sonatas for cello and piano at the Johnson Memorial Building on Jan. 12. The three well-known works reveal the development of Brahms' musical thought, and offer a variety of styles and structures which challenge both cellist and pianist.

The first work on the program, the sonata in E minor, was Brahm's first work. Its style is more formal than the two later works, and, as Mr. Fischer said, it is the most "block-structured" of the sonatas. Mr. Fischer, accompanied on the piano by Mrs. Fischer, gave the E minor sonata a fine technical reading; however, he seemed somewhat restricted by the rigorous phrasing of the piece and did not seem to give the piece enough expression. Mrs. Fischer held up a fine complement to Mr. Fischer's cello part; the active piano part that Brahms wrote to set off the somber, reflective cello, allowed her to make full use of her remarkable technique.

The sonata in D major, the "Regenlieder" Sonata gives the cello more extended, expressive phrases which seemed to place Mr. Fischer more at ease with his instrument. The rendition was emotionally more satisfying than the first sonata; however, here, as well as in the E-minor sonata, the difficult chromatic passages caused some intonation problems for the cellist.

This shortcoming was not as apparent in the third work, the sonata in F major. This is the most demanding of the three sonatas for both the soloist and accompanist. Both parts are technically challenging and require a well-attuned sense of musicality. The Fischer duo carried off the performance of the difficult work with complete success. It was a climactic finish to an already superior concert.

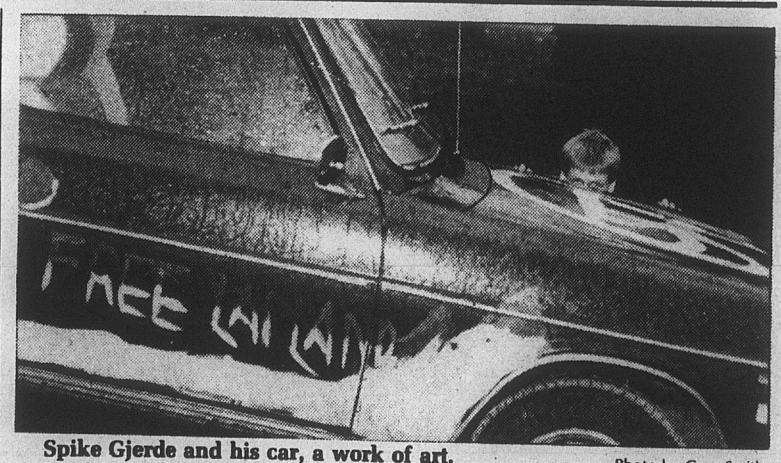
Aside from the merits of each individual player, what stood out last week was the excellent ensemble and rapport that existed between the players. The husband-wife team has successfully developed a flawless understanding of each other's musical prowess, and they function as a unit at all times during the performance. The result is a tribute that would have done Brahms proud.

Canvas

continued from page 3

Acconci has been an artist with singular approaches to art in its universal aspects. His media and styles have changed along with his changing focus in exploring the nature of art and the experience of art, but at the core of all his work there seems to be a fundamental concern for the artist and his work in interaction with space and viewers. Although his work is sometimes compared to Marcel Duchamp's in the Dada movement early in the century, Acconci explains that more than anything else, "Dada allowed for certain things, gave you permission."

Acconci's work has been interdisciplinary and humanistic in its general concern for man in his environment, drawing on elements of photography, film, poetry, theater, architecture, and philosophy. Some of his strongest influences have been psychologists and sociologists, notably Irving Goffman, author of "Presentation of Self in Everyday Life."



Spike Gjerde and his car, a work of art. Photo by Greg Smith

Charged with using masochistic elements in his work, Acconci, who has in retrospect recognized these elements, said he wanted to make his art "extreme so that people can come to grips with it, analyze it." However, such extremity has put off some people, and limits his possible audience. Still, such work attempted to jar the consciousness, to shock the audience into a new awareness. Rather than seeking self-destruction, Acconci sought, in his early work, to "learn about the self, to test the limits of art and the self, and go on."

Spirited Soprano

By Betsy Hickok

Lyric and lyrical soprano Patricia Rogers graced Mead Chapel with a concert on Friday evening, Jan. 14. Her performance, given as a part of the annual Black Culture Week, was attended by a small but enthusiastic audience.

The concert was divided into five sections, and covered an impressive range of musical styles, from Bach and Handel, to songs by Strauss, Delibes, Puccini, and on to black art songs, folk songs, and spirituals. Rogers was successful in moving from style to style, although some moments were more effective than others.

The soprano and her accompanist Kelly Wyatt showed a close communication from their opening piece by Bach, "My Heart Ever Faithful." After this musically intricate number, tney presented Handel's familiar "How Beautiful are the Feet." This first portion of Roger's presentation was slightly marred by a tightness which manifested itself in her rigid stance and affected her intonation in places.

But by her second Strauss number, "Kling," the performer and audience settled into a comfortable communication. The following songs by Delibes were dramatic and lively, while the Puccini, in its operatic style, gave the audience a chance to fully enjoy Rogers' strong upper register.

The final segment of the program began with two folk songs in Creole French, a lullaby entitled "Fais Do Do," which ended sweetly in a hum, and the livelier "Danse Conni Conne!" Following these was the spiritual, "My Soul's Been Anchored in De Lord," presented in a formal, concert-style arrangement which seemed to lack some of the expressive freedom generally characteristic of the spiritual. "This Little Light o' Mine," however, was more langorous and sensitive and was hugely satisfying, as was the last number, "Ride On Jesus."

Photo by Greg Smith

After a standing ovation, Rogers treated the audience to an encore, Gershwin's "Summertime," which also was a bit tamed by its stylized rendition and by the singer's understandably tiring vocal chords. Nonetheless, it was a lovely tune which left the Chapel humming.

It is a shame that the concert was not better publicized, for Rogers' performance was a chance not only to hear some beautiful music, but to experience songs by black composers of art, folk, and spiritual works. As such it was an educational as well as a moving evening of song.

Rogers Gives Concert

By Bruce Armstrong

Senior music-dance major Candy Rogers presented a dance workshop and concert in McCullough Gym, Wednesday afternoon, Jan. 12. The event, Roger's senior 700 project, was a special part of Black Cultural Week. Percussionist Phil Hamilton '82 provided accompaniment on congas, together with Jeff and Roger Chow, and Mary Glazer, visiting instructor of mathematics.

Rogers led about 30 people through a series of exhaustive aerobics, receiving much applause for her own daunting twists and flourishes. The concert consisted of three traditional African dances choreographed by Rogers.

The introductory was a slow dance called Jahvelu," representing the "opening dance to the guests and visitors in the area." In this dance, sophomores Allicha Stanley and Toni Washington, freshman Valerie Holdip, and Rogers danced together in a ring and soloed in turn. The following dance, performed by freshman Tyrone Williams, was a hunting dance. Williams rhythmically stalked about the gymnasium wielding a wooden spear. The finale was a market place dance called "Fuga." Stanley, Washington, Holdip, and Rogers used colored handkerchiefs and bread baskets in their enactment of a joyous scene.

Rogers and Hamilton have performed together many times in the past, and are very compatible. Hamilton arrived to accompany Rogers from Boston, where he is currently under the instruction of a master drummer. Although Hamilton majored in political science, his music is most important to him presently. "This is my whole life now. It's gotten to a point where I'm just going to continue doing it," he said.

Asked if she was satisfied with the dance performance, Rogers replied, "I'm never satisfied — just got to keep on going. Nothing's ever completed to me. But I'm pleased with the progress."

The concert, besides showing the dedication of Rogers and Hamilton, also demonstrated the strong ties between the two arts of music and dance.

Fusing African Rhythm and Sound

By Melissa Kontoff

The exciting and vibrant sounds of Tony Vacca and Tim Moran came together in a combination lecture and concert on the afternoon and evening of Tuesday, Jan. 11, to the delight of all those who attended. The event was sponsored by the Black Student Union, the department of music, and the department of theater, dance, and film.

The afternoon lecture was held in Johnson rehearsal hall, and provided the audience with a description of various African instruments, including drums, percussion instruments, the tabla, the saxophone, and the balaphon. Vacca demonstrated different rhythms based on patterns from the Iwei tribe of Uganda. The audience also had a chance to make its own music by imitating some of these patterns when instruments were handed around the room.

Vacca discussed the importance of the interacting rhythms of the instruments: "They provide a unity of rhythm and sound," that becomes "a type of clarity." Vacca broke down one song into its various patterns of rhythms and then proceeded to fuse them together, making dissonant sounds come together in harmony. He also discussed the importance of music that "reflects the social order." Vacca explained that the rhythms depend on each other and support each other, just as in society where we must perform our own duties and rely on the responsibilities of others in order to function in an orderly manner.

Later that evening, the duo performed in McCullough Gym. Despite the fact that this event had to compete with a hockey game, the attendance was quite good. People were free to dance, while Vacca and Moran played their high-spirited and uplifting music. The musicians played a series of songs from their album, "Winter Dance," including "Illusion" and "Zimbabwe," a song that was inspired by the turmoil in South Africa.

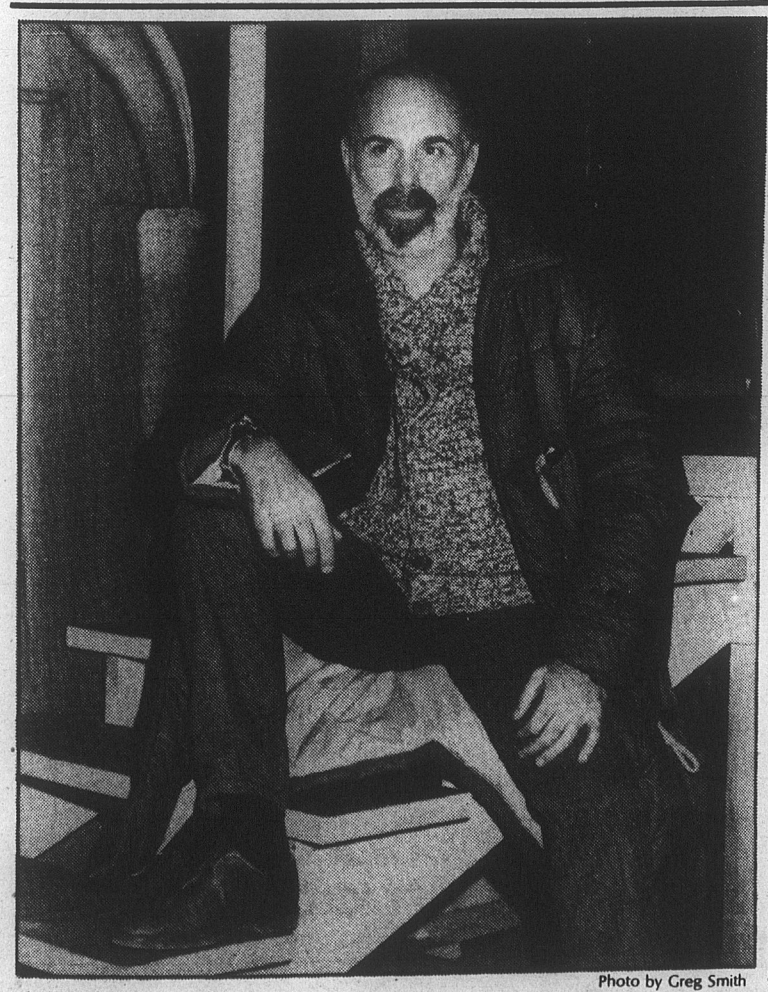


Photo by Greg Smith

Ernotte to Mount Satire

By Pam Chasek

Servants and masters, comedy and romance, gondolas and pigeons, and even a six-course meal complete with zabaglioni. Tom Cone's new adaptation of Carlo Goldoni's "Servant of Two Masters," directed by visiting director Andre Ernotte, contains all of these things. The play will be presented this weekend in Wright Theatre.

The play appeals to Ernotte because, "In 18th century Venice, Carlo Goldoni succeeded in extending the loose format of 'Commedia' (based on improvisation, satire and impromptus) to social satire and sharp comedy of manners, without losing its extravagant zaniness."

Goldoni's scenario in "Servant of Two Masters" is a typical one for Commedia actors. The Venetian merchant, Pantalone, has arranged a marriage for his daughter Clarice. She, of course, is in love with someone else — Silvio, the son of lawyer Dr. Lombardi. At the same time, another pair of lovers, Beatrice and Florindo, have been forced to part after a duel in which Florindo killed Beatrice's brother, Federigo. This is the same Federigo who was to marry Clarice.

The scenario unfolds in Venice, bringing these two plots together. The confusion and tension mount as the two pairs of lovers desperately try to connect. At the same time, the clever servant, Truffaldino, manges to get himself hired by both Florindo and Beatrice (disguised as her brother), an arrangement that only adds to the confusion. Through obstacles of mistaken identities, misperceptions, quarrelling lovers, and irritated masters, the plot progresses — all culminating in a ... wait a minute, I'm not going to tell you everything.

Ernotte is a Belgian-French-New Yorker who works both in Europe and in the United States. He has staged over 85 productions in addition to directing films and television. Ernotte has always enjoyed directing Goldoni's plays and said of the playwright, "He offers performers a powerful challenge combining the most absurd and farcical devices with a grounded sense of ironic observation ... We've all had our unlucky days when confusion and chaos seem to get more and more intricate. What would happen if this implacable curse was assaulting 11 people at once?"

For an evening of excitement and adventure, young love and raw passion, "Servant of Two Masters" will be at Wright Memorial Theatre this weekend, Jan. 21-23 at 8 P.M. Tickets are available at the Wright Theatre box office.

A Savage Dream Under Control

The Dreaming
By Kate Bush
EMI America Records

Reviewed by Hugh Coyle

The dreams of Kate Bush are savage, gripping and full of human power. The visions Bush has are strong enough written down on paper, but when they are transformed into voice and music they assume even more power. That power is the ability to reach out and grab the listener from start to finish, to forcibly carry him over the hot rhythms, the erratic vocals, and the propelling instrumental backdrop.

The driving influence behind Kate Bush's new album, "The Dreaming," is most often Kate Bush herself. Her voice is her instrument, and she knows its range, its capacities, and even a few of its incapacities. The personalities she assumes with her singing run the gamut from a French concierge to Harry Houdini's wife.

Bush has mastered her voice; her changes of tone and pitch are done with the confident exactness of a true artist. The rough edges are there as well, but the listener is aware that they are intended. Whether Bush delivers a soothing soprano or a satanic scream, she is in control.

Bush's control over arrangement adds yet another facet to the artistry of "The Dreaming." Her awareness of sound, and its levels and densities, constantly opens up new worlds in the material. Time changes within a measure, one character tries to out-vocalize another in the background, and a musical tug-of-war ensues between musician and listener.

The magnificence (and frustration) of "The Dreaming" is that Bush always wins the game. She is a tough character to beat. In "Sat in Your Lap," the explosive start to the album, Bush proclaims, "'Hey I get the break — Hey I'm gonna take it all (I just begin)." The song is an appropriate opener and sets a tense expectation which never breaks or falters and leaves one overwhelmed by the time the final note of the album has settled its peace.

Bush's themes are equally gripping and engaging. "Houdini" has the escape artist's wife watching her husband drown in the famous Chinese water torture; "Pull Out The Pin" presents the thought of a Buddhist crusader intent on forceably taking the Western World; and "There Goes a Tenner" casts Bush as a safe-cracker on the job. These are all extremes which Bush finds to be challenge, extremes which many artists have tried to recreate with little success.

The music of "The Dreaming" reaches as many areas as Bush's vocals, providing the shifting yet vibrant background which enhances Bush's lyrical renditions. From the light stepping of "There Goes A Tenner" to the throbbing pulse of "Get Out of my House," the musicians (most of them studio musicians) are well-directed, clinging to Bush's vocals without restricting their vitality.

"The Dreaming" is a fine achievement for both Kate Bush and the music industry. It shows that experimentation is not totally inaccessible, and that the human voice is not being as totally dehumanized as one would expect with the recent glut of banal electro-pop bands infiltrating the airwaves. Although "The Dreaming" is a difficult album to listen to, it is nonetheless one to marvel at. With each listening a new interpretation of the overall dream evolves, a dream well-conceived and equally well-realized.

Adventures and Sunsets

The Names
By Don DeLillo
Random House, 339 pp., $13.95

Reviewed by Rick Tetzeli

Don DeLillo's "The Names" is a broad, ambitious novel centering around a group of American businessmen in Athens and a cult that seems to have some unearthly understanding of the nature of letters and alphabets. As a complete work, "The Names" is is both fascinating and disappointing, but its adventuresome breadth makes it a worthwhile venture.

The world of the foreign businessman is here transformed into something of great excitement and risk, of "adventures and sunsets." Involved in either high risk insurance from terrorists, or in oil, or in political intrigue, these men move from Athens to Cairo and Beirut the way American commuters move from New York to Princeton or Greenwich. It is a curious world, where the conversation combines both a discussion of the best hotels and an argument over who is responsible for the latest wave of bombings. It is a world where survival is dependent on knowledge and precision.

The cult, they find, is not subject to this order. Apparently a group of nomads who kill with a purpose clear only to themselves, the cult is involved in some kind of exploration of the meaning of ancient languages and alphabets. This leads Owen Brademas, an archaeologist and something of a modern Socrates, constantly in search of the better man, to follow them as they move around the Middle East. His pursuit stems far more from a desire to find out their secrets than from any altruistic sense of duty.

DeLillo has infused the book with such a sense that there is some knowledge beyond the normal realm of modern understanding, in the letters and alphabets and signs of the past, that the reader is often uncomfortable with what knowledge he is given, since it seems not enough. This places DeLillo on a very thin line between pretentiousness and true understanding. Looked at out of context, conversation can often sound ridiculous. Everyone in the novel seems to want to be considered a philosopher of the first rank. This seems especially curious amongst a group of men who treat women with a casual indifference reminiscent of Hemingway.

But sometimes the reader is left with the impression that DeLillo has struck some very elusive but true chord. At his best, the author is offering a literature of the subconscious, where meaning is rarely defined but often inferred. This would make for obscure and difficult reading if the imagery of the novel were not so beautiful, and its characters so well drawn. "The Names" is a fascinating book, worthy of the second and third readings it demands.

Town Tales of Yore

Four Ducks on a Pond
By Alice Brainerd Nelson
Vermont Books, 91 pp., $6.95

Reviewed by Jim Clapp

Four Ducks on a Pond" is a newly reprinted edition of seven short stories about turn-of-the-century Middlebury. The author, Alice Brainerd Nelson, was the daughter of Ezra Brainerd, former president of Middlebury College. It is her memories of early childhood that form the basis for these semi-fictitious tales of Middlebury and its inhabitants of a century ago.

The seven stories seem to have been created out of crystallized memory where modern concerns never enter into the structure of life, and the tracings and storytellings revolving around the Brainerd children are situations that one could only expect from a radically different era.

With a few exceptions, the stories are rather pleasant anecdotes: recreations of a former time. The value in them is not the actions or thoughts of the characters, but rather the images and sensations of time and its passage that they convey.

"The Ghost House" is perhaps the best of the stories, and although the content is not substantially different from the others, it does create a strange realization of the disintegration and disorder that affects many peoples' lives. The story illustrates the mood and standards of 19th century Vermont, while simultaneously drawing a rather sad conclusion about how a life can lose direction and be altered by strong emotions and misunderstandings. "Ghost House" is the only story which truly transcends the simple memories of childhood to create a deeper emotional tone.

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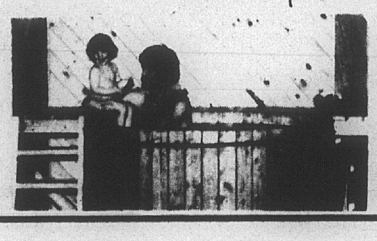

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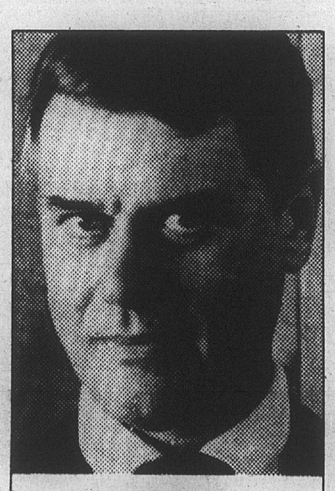

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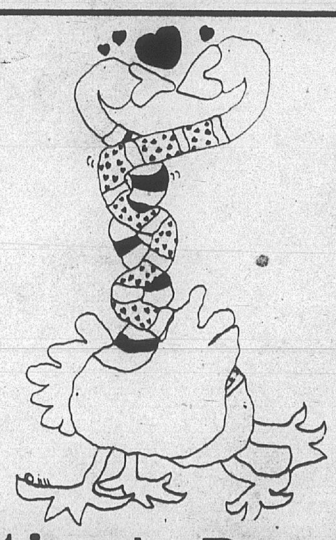

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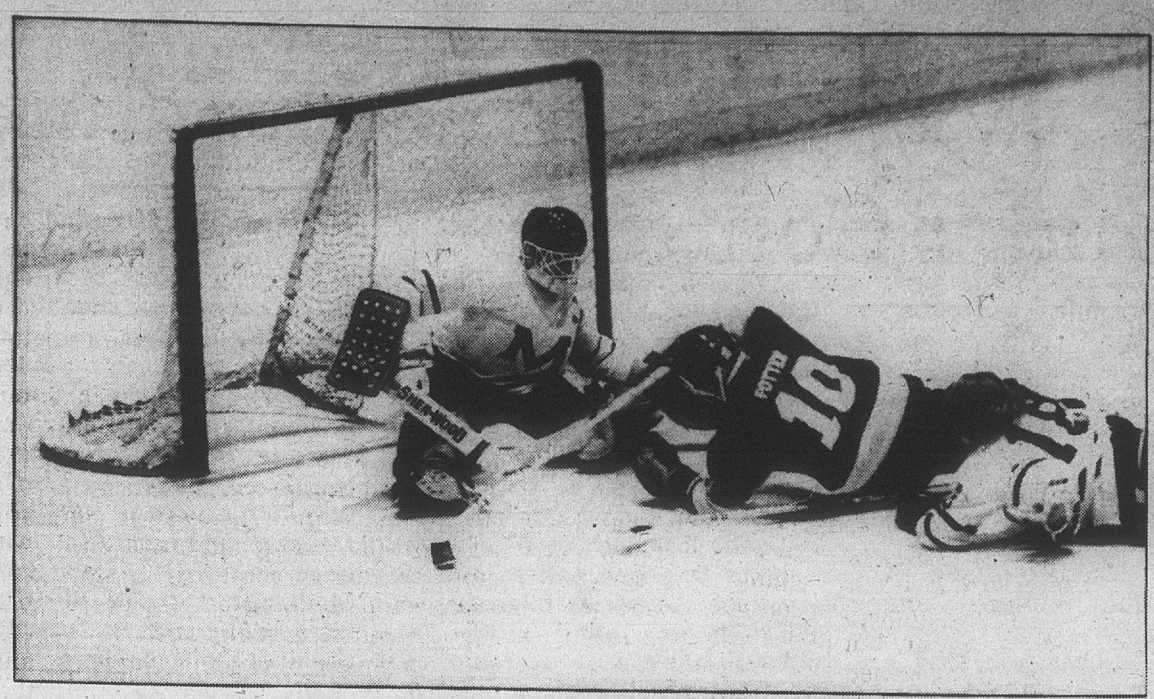
Skaters Suffer Trying Week



Panther Goalie Ken Pucker makes a spectacular save against Williams. Middlebury won, 3-2. Photo by Mark Bushnell

By Peter Kyle

The Panther skaters took to the road last weekend hoping to extend their three-game win streak to five. Instead, they lost both games to two tough Boston-area teams. Friday night, Middlebury faced off against U. Mass-Boston, but were unable to put it all together. At first, Middlebury appeared to have the game in control, taking a 3-0 lead at the end of the first period on two goals by sophomore Scott Joslin and one by class and linemate Chip Kenyon. Senior captain Dave Friedman added another to make it 4-0 Middlebury, when U. Mass exploded for five straight goals. Strong goaltending prevented the Panthers from scoring again in the second stanza. But John Thomas tied up the game for the Panthers with the first goal of the third period. U. Mass answered the Midd goal and again took the lead, 6-5, but Joslin stormed back, completing his hat trick. Both teams added one more before the final buzzer, sending the contest into overtime. Middlebury was thwarted on many scoring chances by a hot U. Mass goalie. At 6:25 of the OT period, U. Mass managed to slip one by sophomore Panther goalie Jamie O'Brien to make the final 8-7, handing the Panthers only their second defeat in eight games.

The game saw exciting action

Saturday afternoon Middlebury faced a Babson squad which had lost only once in 10 games. Although Middlebury was never really in the game, Coach Wendy Forbes felt his team played better against Babson that against U. Mass. In the end, they were just outskated by a better team. The final tally was 6-2, Babson. Scorers for Middlebury were senior captain Joe Sullivan and junior Jim Harrington. Sophomore Ken Pucker played in goal and made 26 saves.

Perhaps the finest display of hockey so far this season by the Panthers resulted in a 3-2 upset win over Williams last week. The game saw exciting action at both ends, with many scoring opportunities and fine goaltending by both teams. Playing a game of finesse, rather than overpowering physical strength as in previous games, Middlebury eventually dominated the Ephmen and skated away with a satisfying victory.

Perhaps the finest display of hockey so far this season

Williams opened the scoring, but Middlebury bounced back with a beautifully executed play on a pass in the slot from Friedman to senior Paul Leahy, who blew the puck by the Purple Cow netminder. Williams regained the lead, but the Panthers battled back. In a goal-crease scramble, Joslin managed to wrestle the puck from the grasp of the goalie and flip it up and over his sprawled figure to even up the score at 2-2. A thrilling third period witnessed both teams play outstanding hockey, but Middlebury knocked in the game winner and held on for the victory. Pucker played a fine game in goal turning away 23 shots, while Middlebury took 58.

The Panthers now head into the toughest part of their schedule holding a 5-3-1 record overall, 4-2-1 in ECAC Division II. They have back-to-back home games this week against Norwich Wednesday night and St. Anselm's tommorow night at 7:30 P.M.

Panthers Keep Rolling On the Road

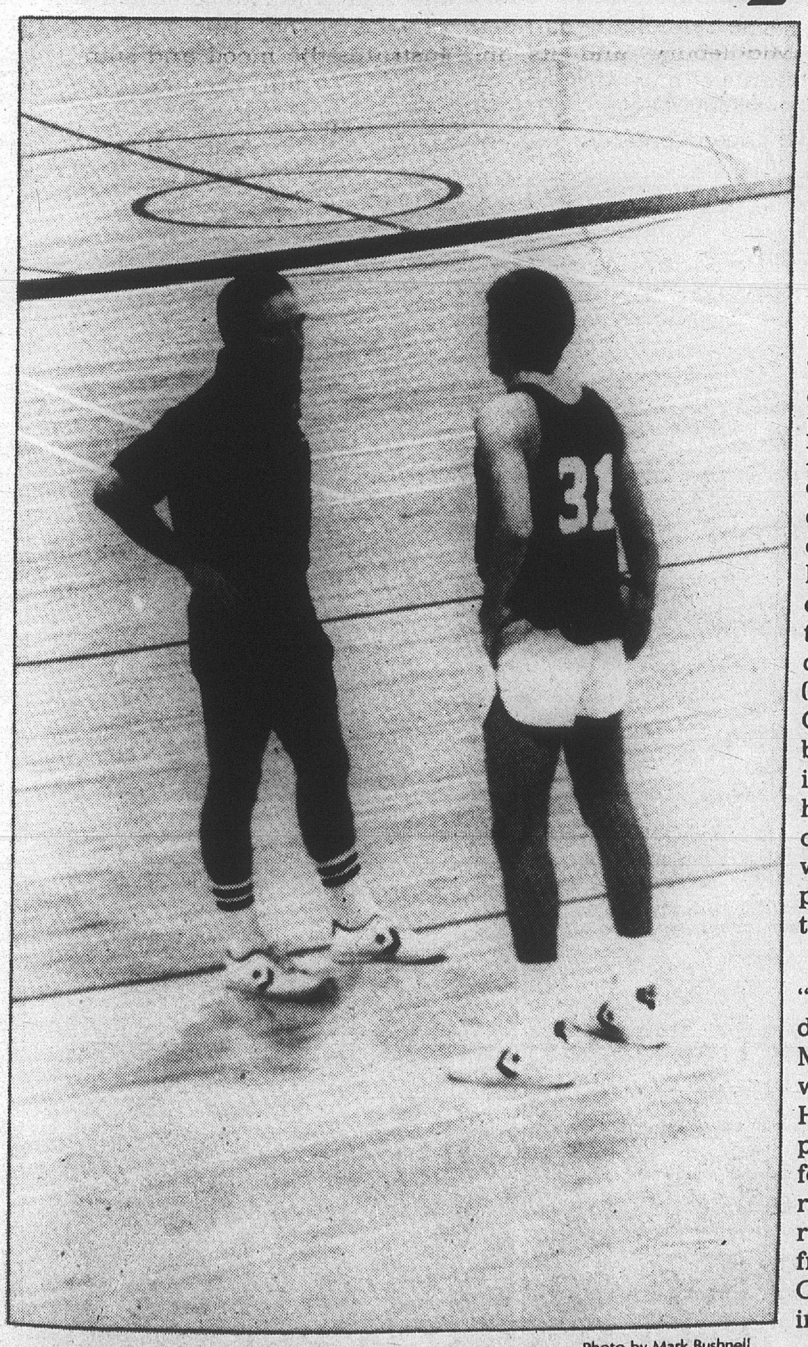


Photo by Mark Bushnell

Coach Russ Reilly and senior co-captain Fain Hackney discuss basketball on the Panther's new home court. Middlebury has jumped out to one of its best starts ever with a 6-2 record. The team moves into the meat of its schedule with some injury problems.

By Ethan Bloomberg

The Middlebury men's basketball team, despite having played seven of eight games on the road, improved its record to 6-2 by eeking out close wins over St. Michael's and Bates.

The Panthers completed their latest road trip with a 74-64 loss on Jan. 15 to Colby College (7-1), the third-ranked Division III team in New England. Although 13 of coach Russ Reilly's players entered the scoring column, only senior co-captain Jeff Moger, with 10 points, hit for double figures. Injuries to team-leading scorers senior co-captain Fain Hackney (back) and sophomore Pat O'Donoghue (knee), and the burden of playing two games in less than 24 hours, also hampered Middlebury's chances against a team which started the same five players it used when it beat the Panthers twice last year.

In a game Reilly said, "see-sawed back and forth during the last few minutes," Middlebury managed a 68-65 win at Bates (2-6), Jan. 14. Hackney and O'Donoghue provided the brunt of the offense with 27 and 23 points, respectively. Reilly said, "We received good rebounding from our freshmen — Andy Cruickshank and Lans Teal, in particular."

Although Reilly said his team's 1-1 record against Bates and Colby was "satisfying," the feeling could not measure up to his thrill when the Panthers upset Divison II St. Michael's, 69-68, Jan. 10, in Colchester. When asked if the win was one of his biggest ever, he answered, "No question about it."

Hackney's 21 first-half points kept Middlebury in the game, as the host Purple Knights gained a 42-38 lead. St. Michael's increased the edge to 52-44 in the second half before Hackney and Moger came up with key plays to lead the Middlebury comeback. Shots by Moger tied the score at 59 and gave his squad a 61-60 advantage with 3:52 left. The teams then traded baskets until St. Mike's led, 68-67, with only seven seconds left, just enough time for one more play. O'Donoghue inbounded the ball to Hackney. Unable to find anyone open, Hackney dribbled and then put up a 22-foot jumper in traffic from the right of the key. The shot went in, giving Middlebury the lead and giving Hackney 32 points on the night. With only three seconds to go, the Purple Knights were unable to get a shot, sealing a dramatic win for the Panthers.

Hackney described his decisive basket: "We use that play when there's about eight seconds or less in the game. It's designed to get Jeff Moger a shot on the wing or to get me a shot on the top. Jeff was covered pretty well, so I decided to put it up, thinking we still had a chance to get the rebound and put it in if I missed."

Reilly said, "I originally thought they were very capable of beating us soundly. But it wasn't a fluke. Our kids executed and did the things they had to do to win. We controlled the tempo and didn't allow the game to turn into a track meet."

He added, "We played 10 people, and they all contributed something to the win. The bench was really supportive of their teammates on the floor. It was truly a team victory."

Although Middlebury students comprised only "40 or 50" of the 1,000 spectators, Reilly commended their enthusiasm: "Without question, they were the 'extra player.' They intimidated the St. Michael's fans as well as their free throw shooters." He said the Panthers held a key edge at the foul line, canning 15 of 18 attempts to better their opponents' 14 for 25 mark.

In assessing the team's accomplishments, Hackney, who is averaging 22 points per game, said, "I'm very happy. I had no idea we'd do this well . . . My biggest surprise is seeing how quickly the freshmen have come along . . . I think we have more depth than we did last year."

That depth will be tested shortly, as the knee injury O'Donoghue sustained against Colby will keep him out for at least the time being and "maybe for the season," according to Reilly. The Panthers returned home this week, facing Union College on Wednesday and Brandeis tonight at 7:00.

Women's Squash Stays Tough

By Betsy Briggs

The women's squash team now stands at 2-1 after one loss and one win this week. Despite high hopes and a driving determination, the trip to Williams on Saturday resulted in an overwhelming defeat, 7-0. Luck, talent and competitive fire all returned on Monday, as the women turned around and gave the treatment to Smith with a 6-1 defeat.

The two closest matches in the Williams competition were played by the freshmen: number six, Amy Lee, and number two, Cathy Abrams. The final score was 2-3 for both. Assistant coach Rick Dalton described Lee's playing as "gutsy," since long rallies and tie-breakers were characteristic of her demanding match. Sophomore Debbie Payne, playing number seven, also had a long, exciting match. Her opponent quickly discovered her deadly corner shots, and avoided giving her any opportunities to use them. Long rail and cross-court rallies ensued and resulted in a tiring 1-3 loss for Payne. Most of the players left with a feeling of dissatisfaction, not only from the loss but also from a lack of understanding as to specific points of weakness. On any other given day, many of the scores could feasibly have been reversed.

Even though excitement was high, spectators of the Smith match didn't see a great amount of squash as four of the seven matches were won 3-0. Seniors Bunny Mauran, playing number one, and Martha McNally, Lee and senior Betsy Briggs, playing five, six, and seven, respectively, each shut out their opponents. Positions two, three, and four proved to be more trying. Sophomore Toni Mauck, number three, won a long match 3-1, and Abrams and junior Jenny Meigs (number four) both played five-game matches. Meigs played well in the last game and won 3-2. Coach Ron McEachen was pleased with the Smith results and found the play more characteristic of what he expects.

On Jan. 25 the team will travel to Dartmouth and on Jan. 29 to Wesleyan. Thursday, Jan. 27, the women will host Amherst.

SPORTS SHORTS

The NCAA has passed a controversial measure which calls for minimum composite SAT scores of 700 for student-athletes, along with a required 2.0 average and a basic high school core curriculum. The rule, which is slated for implementation in 1986, has sparked opposition from many educators including blacks who see it as "racist."

. . .

Parity seems to be the word in college basketball these days, as no team wants to hold onto the top-ranking. Previous number-one teams, St. Johns and Virginia, lost to Boston College and North Carolina last week, respectively. The polls now show U.C.L.A., Indiana, and the Tar Heels in front.

. . .

In the N.H.L., the Boston Bruins have fought their way to the lead in total points. Led by goalie Pete Peeters, who has six shutouts, Boston has a slim lead over Chicago and Philadelphia. Meanwhile, the Stanley Cup champions, the Islanders, are struggling.

. . .

Kirk McCaskill, a senior at UVM, has left school to pursue a professional baseball career. McCaskill also played hockey at UVM and has received offers from the pros, which means he could turn back to the ice if baseball does not work out. The pitcher now moves to Arizona for instruction with the California Angels farm system.

. . .

Dr. Gil Morgan captured the first two events on the PGA tour. Yet, it was the old man and his army, Arnold Palmer, who stole the headlines. Palmer lead the L.A. Open for three and a half rounds before finishing five shots off the pace.

. . .

The Masters tennis tournament is being played this week in New York City. Jimmy Connors, Ivan Lendl, and John McEnroe lead a field of 12. The tournament format has been altered this year to avoid the tanking of any matches. The finals will be played on Sunday.

. . .

Tamara McKinney, Christian Cooper, and the dynamic Mahre twins have been performing well on the World Cup circuit. In addition, the first Cup jumping event ever held in the U.S. was completed last weekend at Lake Placid, New York.

ANDY GLUCK

SCOREBOARD

MEN'S HOCKEY

PANTHERS	3
Williams	2
U.MASS-BOSTON	(OT) 8
Panthers	7
BABSON	6
Panthers	2

MEN'S 'B' HOCKEY

New Hampton	9
PANTHERS	6
NORWICH	(OT) 5
Panthers	4

WOMEN'S HOCKEY

Williams Tournament

Hamilton	2
Panthers	1
Panthers	6
WILLIAMS	3

MEN'S BASKETBALL

Panthers	69
ST. MICHAELS	68
Panthers	68
BATES	65
COLBY	74
Panthers	64

WOMEN'S SQUASH

PANTHERS	cancelled
McGill	
WILLIAMS	7
Panthers	0
PANTHERS	6
Smith	1

WOMEN'S BASKETBALL

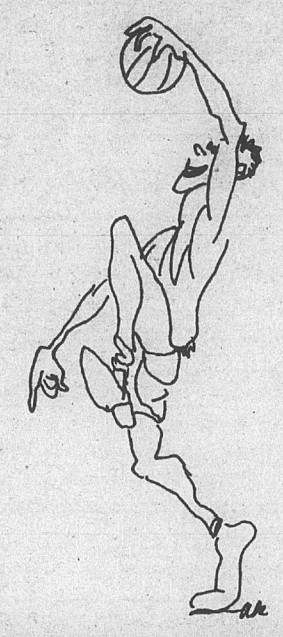
PANTHERS	cancelled
Skidmore	
Castleton	56
PANTHERS	50

Molly Stark Tournament

WILLIAMS	51
Panthers	46
Hamilton	67
Panthers	26

WOMEN'S SWIMMING

Panthers	80
ST. MICHAELS	54



GAMES THIS WEEK

Men's Hockey	Tomorrow HOME vs. St. Anselm's (7:30 P.M.) Jan. 26 HOME vs. Union (7:30 P.M.)
Men's 'B' Hockey	Tomorrow HOME vs. Alumni is cancelled. Jan. 24 HOME vs.Northwood (3:30 P.M.) Jan. 26 HOME vs. Norwich (3 P.M.)
Women's Hockey	Tonight HOME vs. UVM (6 P.M.) Jan. 23 at R.P.I. Jan. 26 at Dartmouth
Men's Basketball	Tonight HOME vs. Brandeis (7 P.M.) Jan. 25 at Williams Jan. 27 HOME vs. Norwich (7:30 P.M.)
Women's Basketball	Jan. 22 at Plattsburgh State Jan. 24 at Norwich Jan. 26 HOME vs. Johnson State (7 P.M.)
Women's Squash	Jan. 25 at Dartmouth Jan. 27 HOME vs. Amherst (4 P.M.)
Women's Swimming	Tomorrow at Plattsburgh State Jan. 26 HOME vs. Dartmouth (5 P.M.)
Skiing	Jan 21-22 St. Lawrence Carnival (Lake Placid)

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Steak Teriyaki	Ribs or Roast Pork	Italian Night	Oven-Fried Chicken	Seafood Night	Prime Rib

NIGHTLY SPECIALS

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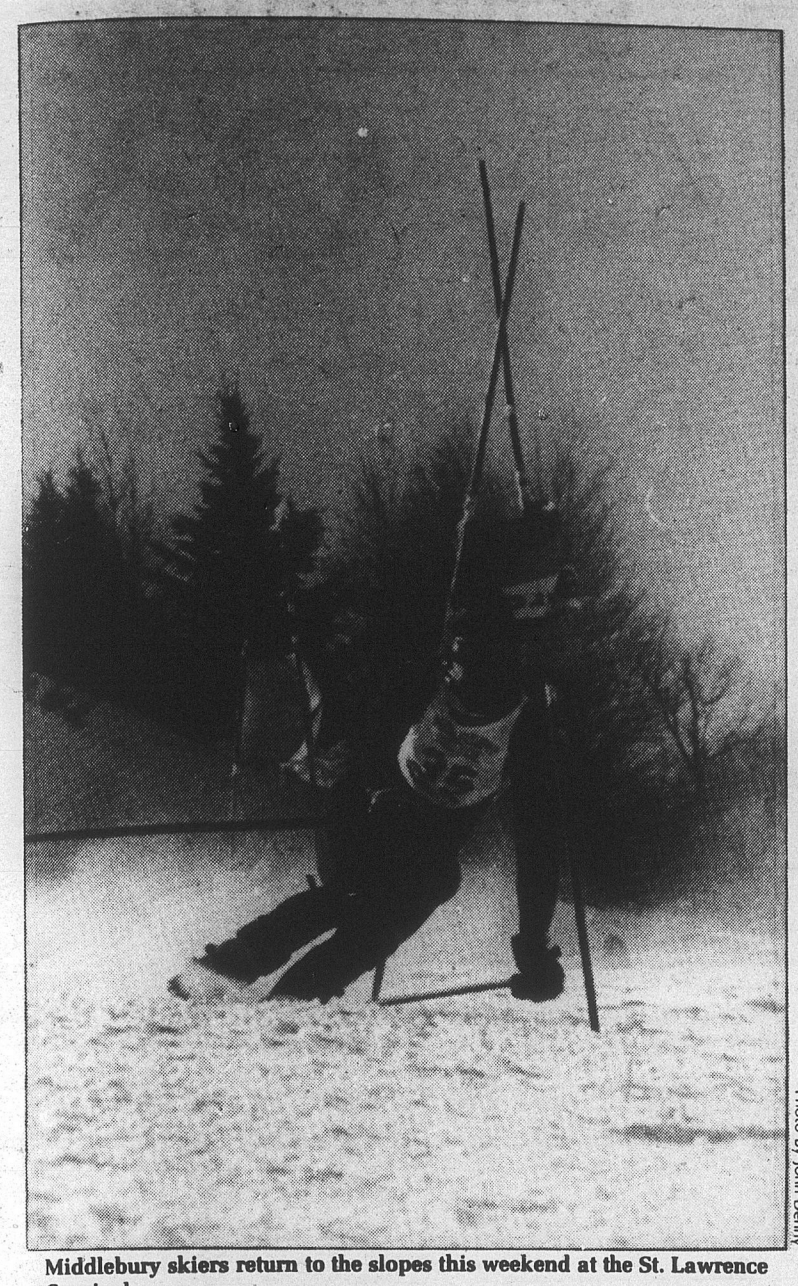


Photo By John Denny

Middlebury skiers return to the slopes this weekend at the St. Lawrence Carnival.

Ski '83 Preview

By Jamie Preston

Although the 1983 Middlebury Panther men's ski team lost four seniors to graduation last year, the team is looking forward to a successful season. The return of junior captain John Morrissey and senior Connor O'Brien should bolster the young squad.

Morrissey returns from a season with the U.S. ski team, which was shortened by a knee injury. The knee has fully recovered, and although he recently suffered a shoulder injury, he continues to ski well. Despite having to ski with a restrictive device for his shoulder in his first races of the season, Morrissey nonetheless skied to fifth and first places at this past weekend's races. Morrissey's victory margin in the second race was well over three seconds.

O'Brien returns from two years of international competition. Last year he skied on the World and European Cup circuits for the Great Britain ski team. Judging from his early season successes in FIS races in Canada and the U.S., O'Brien should be a strong carnival skier for Middlebury this season.

The Panthers' other solid performer is soccer team member, junior Rich Makin. Always a serious threat in the slalom, he is also a consistent giant slalom skier.

The remaining spots on the team are being battled for by senior Geoff Proctor, sophomores Jim West, Steve Putnam, and Jamie Preston, and freshmen Bruce Generaux and Steve Johnston. All of these skiers have the potential to turn in good runs at any time and will provide the depth needed to make Middlebury a top contender. The St. Lawrence Carnival, which is being held at Whiteface this weekend, is the first of the season.

The women's team looks as strong as ever with all but one of last year's skiers returning. Senior captain Cindy Gavett is still nursing an ankle injury she suffered while training in Europe this summer, but she has been skiing on it, and should be in top form for St. Lawrence.

Leslie Smith has given notice that she does not intend to slow down in her senior year. The former U.S. team member won the first three races she entered, and placed extremely well in her other two. Smith should end up with more than a few carnival victories at the end of this season.

National Collegiate giant slalom champion, junior Leslie Baker, is also a formidable member of the women's squad. Other returnees include sophomores Nancy Locke and Martha Punderson and seniors Betsy Greer and Jeanne Hammond. They can all turn in strong performances and will provide the needed support to assure the women's dominance in the east.

Four Panther skiiers will represent the U.S. in the World University games, a sure sign of the team's strength. Gavett, Smith, Baker and Morrissey will take a couple of weeks off in February to travel to Bulgaria, to compete against the best collegiate skiers in the world.

Panther Swimmers Streak to Victory

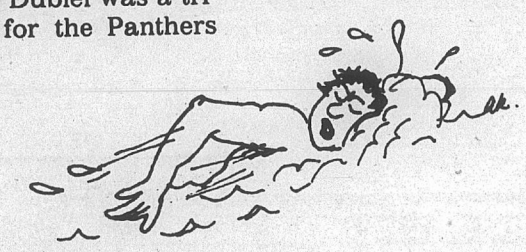
By Paul Quinlan

The Middlebury women's swim team evened its record at 2-2 with an 80-54 victory over host St. Michaels College on Jan. 14. Senior captain Jeanne Dubiel was a triple winner for the Panthers taking the 100 and 200-yard individual medleys and the 100-yard butterfly. Double winners were sophomore Brenda Birmann and junior Debbie Cliff. Birmann captured the 50-yard butterfly and freestlye, while Cliff, who returned from Spain just to swim, was a winner in the 500-yard freestyle and 100-yard backstroke.

On the men's side, the Champagne flowed freely to the cries of "sip it!" after the club was victorious for the first time in nine outings over a two-year span. Although the 58-53 win over St. Mikes came in a scrimmage (because of the shorter length of events), the true test of the Panthers new found might came last Wednesday, when the Purple Knights travelled to Brown Pool for a regulation meet.

"The longer events should have little effect on us," said senior captain Max Alley. "Many of us sacrificed our Christmas break for a week of gruelling workouts in Ft. Lauderdale, which has improved our stamina."

Even with the Florida edge, Wednesday's meet promised to be a tight one if the first meeting was any indication. The Panthers trailed by two points entering the final 200-yard free relay. The Knights were no match for the team of sophomores Mike Morrissey, Paul Jensen, freshman Bill Hallock, and Alley, who were three second-place winners.



Morrissey was the Panthers big winner for the afternoon, taking the 50 and 100-yard freestyles in 22 and 50.1 seconds. Last year's State champion in these events is undefeated this season. Against Division I Northeastern, both the men and women swimmers were beaten handily. However, the 400-yard relay team of Morrissey, Jensen, Hallock, and Alley set a new Middlebury record of 3:26.35, shattering the old mark.

The Middlebury swimmers, coached by Don McIntosh, look forward to more victories this season. The women hosted U.V.M. on Wednesday and tomorrow travel along with the men to Plattsburgh State, New York.

Win Number One for Women's Hockey

By Pat Campbell

The Middlebury women's ice hockey team posted their first win of the season with an overwhelming 10-3 victory against Skidmore last week. Middlebury's record now stands at 1-3 after an impressive showing on the road.

Senior co-captain Carolyn McCallum led the team to victory with an amazing five goal performance. McCallum's linemate, junior Mary Menard, added a goal and two assists. Freshman Charlene Suprenant tallied the remaining four goals, assisted by line and classmates Danny Bock and Emily Conant.

Senior co-captain Maggie Gordon contributed another superior performance in goal, allowing rookie goaltender Allyson Rumsey to make her first appearance in the net during the third period.

Coach Bob Ritter was more than pleased with the team's effort. He felt that all of the players "pulled together and played some outstanding hockey." Coming off their convincing victory with just one day's rest, the team was eager to pack its bags and head off to the Williams tournament, to face Williams, Hamilton, and Colby. Tonight at 6 P.M. the Panthers hope to avenge an early season loss against a strong squad from UVM.

Hoop Team Fizzles Despite High Energy

By Janice Palmer

Despite exhibiting several outstanding team efforts, along with individual mental toughness, the women's basketball team is still seeking its first win of the season.

On Jan. 13, the women played their home opener against Castleton St. College. It was a very close game, which saw the lead switch back and forth between the teams throughout the contest. But during the second half, Castleton pulled ahead, and according to Middlebury coach Lauri Rahnasto, "our offense just stalled and we had some trouble with fouls." The final score was 56-50, with Castleton receiving the win.

Earlier in the week, the scheduled game against Skidmore was cancelled because of adverse traveling conditions. So the women's record stood at 0-3 as they headed to Williams for the Molly Stark Tournament last weekend. On Saturday they faced the Williams squad, and once again, the Middlebury women played an excellent game but were not able to chalk up a win. Half-time saw Williams ahead by a score of 27-17, but, "Middlebury came out smoking in the second half and held the Williams girls scoreless for 6 minutes," said Rahnasto. "The girls really played an excellent game. Coming back from a 10-point deficit, but Williams just hit the baskets when it came down to the wire." The final score was 51-46; Middlebury's high scorers were junior Cathy Mehrtens and sophomore Linda Holzinger with 12 points each, and freshman June Larrabee with 10 points.

The next day the girls played Hamilton in a consolation game and lost by a score of 67-26. Rahnasto said, "The girls played well for most of the first half, but then they kind of 'hit the wall.' Hamilton is a well-coached, well-drilled team and we were just outplayed. I think the girls were also fatigued from putting so much energy into the Williams game."

These three losses over the past week and a half leave the women with an 0-5 record. Coach Rahnasto is hoping that one of their upcoming games will give the girls a much needed victory. "The Castleton and Williams games were both very good. The girls are hanging tough, so that's also a good sign. But we need a victory badly!"

The team hopes to pull out a win in at least one of the 4 games before the winter break. They travel to St. Joseph's on the 20th, Plattsburgh on the 22nd, and Norwich on the 24th before returning home to play Johnson on January 26th at 7:00 pm.

An analysis of Super Bowl XVII and The Campus staff predictions will be in next week's issue.

CAMPUS CLASSIFIEDS

Dimples from the Rosebud: Who are you? Where do you live? I'd love to meet you but I'm very shy! Milliken 256.

HC: The end is near. 3 and a half years, $30,000 and all for what?? Oh well, I'll never forget them (or you!). Love, JT.

The Alien Gang: Montreal or bust for a weekend of nefarious advantures.

Jackie and Kate: This is college. Been to any movies lately? Do you remember?

Bubba, Leily, Dana, Shana, Paul: Remember the orange! Isn't this tacky? Love from California, Beth.

Dear Daddy, Your baby at college wants to wish you une bonne anniversaire! 1-29-83, Much love, L.M.B.

What a spikey way of turning your back. NK.

Dorene: Happy Birthday!! Love, Jeff (your hubby).

Darlene Trudeau and family express their thanks to the community for everything that has been done for them since their fire. "Thanks."

Hey Chile: I think you're hot. An Awesome Admirer.

DMILYBT

S.P.: Keep on stretchin'.

To out dear, dear "brothers": Maybe we can't philosophize but you know you can't live without us! All our love, "Handle" and "the Broad."

Gray eyes: "If I didn't love you I'd hate you." Can you explain it? Blue eyes.

J.: Oh goll!

BONZAI!! and lots of love from me to you.

Dom Dryden, "Magic" Betz, Hobes, and the rest of Alien 2nd, Geddy Lee and Co. We're great in Detroit. Keep out those pucks and stuff those balls. Do you remember how to use a phone? What is up at the Midd Country Club? Ozzy.

Crazy-eights crew and luge team: We have one week left of Winter term. Let's do it! (P.S. Hi Dawn!).

Crazy Baloney's will beat Hammy's prices on anything: athletic shoes, Adidas wear, polo ponies, helicopters, swimming pools, hockey rinks, and badminton birdies. Shop around. Call Crazy Baloney's. 388-3255.

Hey Paul: It's still kinda harsh. Love, the youngest one. P.S. We miss you. Are you coming up soon?? You know you've got a floor to sleep on!

Fools: Miss you! Sorry I haven't written. It is RATHER busy up here. Yoma.

Fifo: Where's mine? Hey, is this supposed to be fun? How do I get Russ and Steve and those muffins off my back??? Love and happy 9th forever (at least until the 10th!), Bagel.

Here's yours: Hey foof. You're doing a good job. Shall we have n.s. (over) for dinner this week? Happy 9th, Nagel.

SERVICES

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When was the last time you had your tape deck cleaned? See Brian Aaron at Hillcrest 3. Box 2029.

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Carriage House Apartment. Ripton. Bedroom, bathroom, large living room, studio kitchen, $200 a month plus utilities and some babysitting. Contact Rick Dalton at 388-7368 after 6 p.m.

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195 cm Dynastar Omeglass Skis: Only $135 including Look Nevada bindings. Contact Leslie Smith, Box 3012, rm. 606 Hadley, or 8-9478.

Hammy's store has a great sale going on Athletic shoes. Also, notice my latest additions: hockey sticks, racketball rackets and balls. Milliken West 677.

Maxell UDXL II high bias C-90 cassette tapes. Only $3.25. Call Matt, 388-4465.

Disk 8000 camera. Excellent price at $80. Carrying case and instructions included. Perfect condition. Contact Fred at 388-4271 or Box 3857.

Audiophiles: Ohm F speaker system, walnut base. Perfect condition, unequaled sound. $2000 (selling new for $4000). Call 388-4241, evenings and weekends.

Panther Hockey Painter's Hats. Available at hockey games, or by contacting Matt's brother at Box 3428, 8-3602, or Matt's cousin at Box 3582, 8-9522. Only $1.00.

AVON for sale: Soap, shampoo, cosmetics, jewelry, and much more! Karen Casey, Box 2326. Kelly 509.

WANTED

Ride to Boston (or Toronto). Jan. 29 to 31 departure. Will share gas and expenses. Bernie Levinson, Adirondack 201, Box 2118.

Freelance assignments assisting professors with research and typing. Master's degree in library science, B.A. in psychology and humanities. Experience in publishing and education. 388-9454. Linda Yorton.

Used furniture to buy: couches, chairs, tables, bookcases, etc. Call 388-9591

LOST

Someone removed from McCullough one hand-forged spear on a 7-foot ash shaft. Please return it the McCullough Dance Office.

Watch: Men's Seiko. Blue face, stainless band with initials CPR. Please return. Hepburn 01, 8-9585. Box 3570.

FOUND

Calculator found in library before Christmas. Describe it and its yours. Contact Jackie Vanacek, Forest W. 249, Box 3483.

GOINGS ON

Reception for March Graduates

There will be a reception for March graduates in the Chateau Grand Salon on Tues., Jan. 25, at 4 P.M.

Deadline for Boardman Prize

Deacon Boardman Peace Prize: The prize (income from about $3000) is awarded to a member of the junior class submitting the most creditable essay of at least 2000 words in favor of peace and in opposition to war as a method of settling international differences. The prize is in memory of Samuel Ward Boardman, professor of rhetoric and English literature, 1859-1861. Please submit essays to Steven Rockefeller, dean of the College by Apr. 15, 1983.

Career Seminar

There will be a career seminar on "Advertising and Public Relations," on Fri., Jan. 21 at 4:15 P.M. in upper Proctor Hall lounge. Middlebury alumni from various advertising agencies, magazines, and banks will discuss their jobs and careers. All students welcome.

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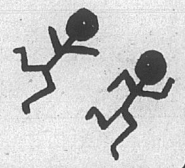

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